

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OCT 33  
IN SOCIAL SERVICE 1027 G R  
UNIVERSITY OF N C BOX 711  
CHAPEL HILL N C

# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 44

JULY 20, 1933

No. 21

## VICTOR MILL STARCH

*"The Weaver's Friend"*

It BOILS THIN . . . . . penetrates the  
WARP . . . carries the weight into the  
cloth . . . means good running work  
. . . satisfied help and 100% production

*We Are In a Position To Offer  
Prompt Shipment*

**THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY**  
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.

# SPRAY



## IT CLEARS CARDROOM HAZE!

**D**RY cotton!—brittle filaments that break and *fly*! Floating lint that clings and covers everything and *everyone* in the card and picker room.

SPRAY MINEROL by the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS! Prevent *at the source* this hazy cardroom atmosphere—this menace to both health

and efficiency of mill operatives.

Equally practical and profitable is this fibre conditioning by the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS. It provides a gentle lubrication and a softening effect which aids materially in Carding, Drawing, Spinning, and subsequent operations.

## BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

ORIGINATORS of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.



# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44—No. 21

JULY 20, 1933

## Mills Now Operating Under Terms of Code

**L**EADING the parade of industries in meeting the terms of the National Recovery Act, cotton mills Monday began operating under the terms of the first industrial code sanctioned by the Administration.

There was a certain amount of confusion in meeting the terms of the code, which affects radical changes in the operation of the mills.

Two major changes were the limiting of working time to two 40-hour shifts and the establishment of the minimum wage limits of \$12 weekly for unskilled labor.

In the South, a considerable variation was noted in the working time of the two shifts which most mills are using. Some of the mills are starting at 6 a. m. and working "straight through" for the full eight hours, the first shift quitting work at 2 p. m. and the second quitting at 10 p. m. In others the mills are not starting until 7 a. m. and are allowing the usual lunch time, the second shift working until midnight. The five-day-week thus becomes established in the mills for the first time, with no work on Saturdays.

While the cotton mills were the first of the textile group to begin work under the code, President Roosevelt on Sunday night authorized other textile mills to come under the provisions of the code.

The President's order made binding up in rayon weaving plants, silk mills, cotton thread and throwing plants the 40-hour work week and the \$12 and \$13 minimum wage levels, with corresponding increases for higher paid employees, prescribed in the agreement signed by the cotton men. It was roughly estimated that this meant more pay for 600,000 to 700,000 men.

In separate orders, the President ruled that though the cotton code goes into full force Monday, the date promulgated, firms which did not sign it may immediately seek a hearing if they regard its terms as unjust to them. To give them time, they were made exempt for ten days for the penalties prescribed by law for non-compliance with the code's terms.

### NO LIMIT MADE

At the same time, at the request of the industry, Mr. Roosevelt made the cotton code effective indefinitely instead of for four months only, and he accepted the suggestion that his demand for proportionate raises to all workers now earning above the minimum wage level be left to a steering committee of the cotton men to work out.

### CHANGES IN PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS

Important changes in original orders from President Roosevelt putting the textile code into effect were made

Sunday following a conference between Administrator Johnson and the Cotton-Textile Industry Committee.

Originally, the President approved the code for four months. This has been changed to give approval for an indefinite time.

It was also announced that Section 5 of the Presidential order, referring to the differentials between the wages for the higher and lower paid workers, would be deferred for the present until there could be another conference with the committee.

After a conference with General Johnson in Washington, George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton-Textile Industry Committee, sent the following telegram to all cotton mills:

"On July 9 the President gave conditional approval to the cotton code. Since Friday, our committee has been discussing these conditions with Government and formulating application for final approval. Yesterday we requested withdrawal condition 12 President's order and accepted conditions one, three, seven, eight, nine, and 13. We recommended amendments to code to take place of conditions two, four, five, six, 10 and 11. President's order. Today President Roosevelt signed an executive order which approves committee's recommendations. In the meantime the industry should regard following as part of code effective tomorrow, Monday.

### OFFICE WORKERS

"On and after July 31, maximum hours office employees shall be average of 40 hours week over each period six month. Amount differences existing prior to July 17 between wage rates paid various classes of employees receiving more than established minimum wage shall not be decreased—in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which will yield less wage for 40 hours work week than such employee previously received for same class work for the longer week. On and after effective date, Monday, maximum hours labor of repair shop crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews shall, except in emergency work, be 40 hours a week with tolerance 10 per cent. Pending adoption some stretch-out provision, no employee shall be required to work in excess of the practices as to class of work of such employee prevailing July 1 or prior to share-the-work movement, unless such increase is submitted to and approved by our committee and administration.

"The code is now effective and committee deeply appreciates industry's patience, confidence and co-operation. While fully understanding immediate difficulties and hardships of adjustments, we believe the code is a

(Continued on Page 23)

# South Carolina Mills Defend Stretch-Out

**A**t a hearing at Spartanburg to investigate the stretch-out system in cotton mills, with a possible view of modifying the system under the National Recovery Act, a statement giving the mill owners' side of the question was presented by S. M. Beattie, president of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association.

At a public hearing, a number of mill employees attacked the system on the ground that they were overlooked, their health was injured and that unemployment was increased by the stretch-out system.

The hearing, the first of a series to investigate all phases of the system, was conducted by the committee appointed by the National Recovery Administration which is seeking to determine whether the machine load of employees should be regulated by amendments to the cotton-textile code. The committee is composed of B. E. Geer, of Greenville, Robert Bruere, of New York, and Maj. George L. Perry, of Tennessee.

## MANUFACTURERS' STATEMENT

The statement filed with the committee by Mr. Beattie read as follows:

"We have been advised that the item of major importance at this hearing will be the effect of the so-called 'stretch-out' system upon employment in the textile industry. This presentation will therefore be confined to that phase of the subject.

"As we understand it, one of the main purposes of the cotton manufacturing code under the Industrial Recovery Act is to put people to work—to increase employment.

"One of the leaders in drafting the code is credited with the statement that the application of the code will put to work 100,000 textile operatives who have been idle.

"Actually employment in the industry is increasing, as evidenced by the fact that many mills heretofore idle are reported to have started up within recent weeks. Other idle spindles will no doubt find activity. Many mills heretofore only operating one day shifts have put on extra shifts, and many mills suffering from an unbalanced production have added machinery within recent weeks to balance production, or have put to work looms and spindles that have heretofore been idle. This tendency has been felt to a degree in this section, though most of the increase has been felt elsewhere.

"What then has been the effect of the stretch-out on this tendency?

"Within recent months the stretch-out has had very little effect. However, over the period of from three to five years the stretch-out has probably had a very wholesome effect upon holding, if not actually increasing employment.

"It is true that an increase in the machine load did eliminate some of the least efficient weavers at the time of the change. A check-up on the mills of this area, which have installed the stretch-out, will show that the introduction of the system did cut off a few weavers; but there were only a few actually cut off. The total reduction of weavers represented a very small percentage of the total employment of the mill. Many of the weavers dismissed were re-employed in the capacity of battery hands, helpers, or in some other capacity in the mills. Such apparent demotions were usually the result of the inability of such weavers to produce as capably as those who were retained.

## EMPLOYEES ADDED

"At the time of the reduction in weavers, however, the

payroll was supplemented with the addition of battery hands and other types of helpers who were assigned to assist the weavers who remained. Usually the total number employed was comparable with the number released, and in some cases by actual records the installation of the system actually brought about a slight increase in the total employed.

"A check-up of the payroll of many South Carolina mills shows, except in rare instances, that the total employment of mills using the stretch-out is greater than before the system was installed.

"It is true that in many cases this condition is more directly attributable to an increase in machinery, or shifts, or some similar circumstances. Nevertheless, the installation of the stretch-out brought about in many instances a more wholesome condition in the production of the mill; involved installation of thousands of dollars of new or improved machinery, the introduction of a better grade of raw material and the production of a superior product. These improvements encouraged more confidence on the part of the executive, and indirectly the stretch-out system in its entirety, as applying to machinery as well as to labor, actually caused an increase in employment. Any constructive step leading to the more successful operation of the mill would have the same effect of increasing the mill's operations and thus increasing employment.

## EXPANSION ANGLE

"No high cost mill can look with favor on expansion. A mill which enjoys reasonable production costs can. That is a matter of common sense. It should be remembered in this connection that the stretch-out is a system designed to increase production and lower costs of production, while at the same time rewarding the ambitious operatives with an increased wage as a result of his better planned labors.

"In support of these conclusions we would call your attention to the current report of the New York Cotton Exchange, which shows cotton mills breaking the record in activity for June, running at 125 per cent of average.

"The statement has been made that the 'stretch-out system' caused a great deal of unemployment and that a return of the old system would remedy this, but what are the facts?

"We are listing below the number of weavers, battery hands, cloth men, etc., now used in five mills running the extended system and the number of weavers that would be used in case these mills returned to the old system:

Mill	PRESENT			Old
	Weavers	Others	Total	System
No. 1	26	34	60	64
No. 2	37	29	66	78
No. 3	42	33	75	80
No. 4	22	21	43	39
No. 5	37	24	61	58
Totals	164	141	305	319

"You will note that in these five mills there are 305 weavers, battery hands, cloth men, etc., being used while if these mills did away with this extended system, which would necessitate letting off the battery hands, cloth men, etc., and return to the system of the weavers weaving, filling their own batteries, taking off their cloth, etc., they

(Continue don Page 27)



**WAGES**  
**ARE INCREASING!**

---

**COSTS**  
**MUST** BE REDUCED!

---

ACCOMPLISH THIS  
BY THE USE OF THE  
**BARBER-COLMAN**  
**SPOOLING & WARPING**  
**SYSTEM**

TIGHT BINDING

“Give us a belt

HOUGHTON  
RESEARCH  
LABORATORIES





# that won't slip—

No, they didn't clamor at our door, but many engineers . . . maybe you were one of them . . . have asked us to give them a belt with *more pulling power*.

It is logical they should come to Houghton for such a belt . . . Houghton originally developed VIM Leather, the toughest belting material known . . . In every scientific test VIM has out-pulled every other belting material known.

Now we have given VIM a *non-skid tread* which grips the pulley like a non-skid tire grips the road . . . This tread concentrates the pressure of the belt on the pulley and thereby increases its grip.

But VIM TRED gives you more than *increased pulling power* . . . It will *last longer* because it eliminates the chief cause of belt wear—slippage . . . It is more pliable and hence *hugs the pulley at any speed* . . . Because of its special mineral tannage VIM TRED is *not affected by moisture, heat or fumes* . . . Air blowing out its grooves *blows dust away*, eliminating slippage and rapid belt wear.

You wouldn't buy smooth tires for your car . . . you know they would slip . . . Don't buy a belt until you have learned more about VIM TRED.

**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA ♦ CHICAGO ♦ DETROIT

**Send for the booklet  
and actual sample...**

Please send me an actual sample of VIM TRED  
and your booklet describing this belt. STB 7-33

Name.....

Position.....

Company.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Tear out and mail to **E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,**  
240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.



RUN THIS WAY

MADE IN U.S.A.

# Thinks Serigraph Method Should Replace Skein Tests of Yarn Strength

**R**ECOMMENDATION that the skein method of testing yarn strength be eliminated in favor of the serigraph method was made before Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials by Prof. George B. Haven, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The paper by Professor Haven, giving his argument for the adoption of the serigraph test, in part said:

In the haste of making routine skein tests, frequently the ends in the skein are not even tied together, the skein exhibiting its strength by the frictional holding of the 80 or more circuits of yarn. If the ends are tied, the act is accomplished with but little regard to the tension in the yarn; and the knot may be of most any type most familiar to the overseer. Needless to say, such tests exhibit wide variations and frequently give low values to the yarn.

Even though the feeling may be accomplished with considerable care, there is very little to guarantee the same length of yarn in each round of the reel; therefore the various circuits resist with varying amounts the breaking load of the skein. Generally, the tightest circuit, and the weakest one as well, will break; and if the test is stopped abruptly at the first sign of rupture, there will frequently be found only one break in the whole skein.

In most modern tests, the spools are mounted upon loose axes, so that they can turn about under the attempts of the yarn to equalize the tension and holding power of the various circuits. This is never fully accomplished, however; and it is a rarity ever to find in a skein test anything like simultaneous breakage of a reasonable proportion of the circuits. The skein test, therefore, is a means by which 120 yards or more of yarn is subjected to tension. The increasing load automatically searches in the skein for the weak spot, and the circuit breaks at a value which indicates the yarn strength at its very lowest value.

As a means of indicating uniformity or otherwise, the skein method may be of some value; but is it fair, when yarn is used in plies or fabrics, to base our estimate of its excellence upon its breakage at the weakest spot under the most unfavorable conditions? The skein strength of 80 circuits of yarn is nowhere equal to the average strength of the separate circuits if tested one by one. When employed in woven fabric, certainly the average strength of the yarn is the desirable quantity and not either the minimum or the maximum strength. While a large fluctuation in strength is not desirable, it is, nevertheless, unjust, in the opinion of the author, to gage the excellence of any product solely upon its maximum and minimum values.

Stretch diagrams taken upon skein tests indicate roughly the extension of the skein between spool centers. Of course, the stretch of the numerous circuits around the semiperiphery of the spools is very much altered by the presence of friction. It cannot be said, therefore, that the stretch of a skein represents in any sense the extension of 120 yards of yarn. The friction upon the circum-

ferences of the spools varies with type of yarn, its size, moisture, and twist.

A fat serigraph sample does not kink and twist as does the skein when undergoing conditioning, but rests flat and in perfect order, and gives the air of the laboratory full access to all sides of the yarn strands. It is an acknowledged fact that when skeins of yarn are taken from a reel and hung up to condition, unless held in a distended manner, a very tight kinking action will ensue and only the outside of this kinky skein will absorb moisture.

It is sometimes claimed that the serigraph method is undesirable, since the broken specimens cannot be enclosed in an airtight glass capsule immediately after the test for moisture determinations. Of course, it would be inaccurate to inclose the gummed paper and all in a capsule for measuring the regain, but this obstacle is not insurmountable. It is the author's practice in taking two or three serigraph specimens from each skein to leave a "tail" or unused portion of the skein attached to each of the serigraph specimens. These specimens, with the tails appended, are hung upon the conditioning frames and brought to a very accurate moisture regain. It is perfectly fair to assume that the tail absorbs moisture at the same rate as the same yarns in the serigraph specimen only an inch or two away. After the serigraph specimen has been tested for strength and stretch, the tails are cut off, capsuled, weighed, dried, and reweighed to determine the moisture condition.

If the yarn is of cotton or other short-fibered stock, a 3-inch serigraph specimen is sufficient. If the fibers are much longer—such, for instance, as wool fibers—it is desirable to equip the reel with a special three-sided frame. Each side of such a frame being 18 inches, it would be possible to glue up a serigraph specimen 15 or 16 inches in net length. This is longer than many fibers and would give a fair test of the yarn strength. Not only are serigraph specimens adaptable to fine yarns, but the same method may also be applied to plies, hawsters, and cables of considerable strength and complication. Of course, in these large units, it may be desirable to limit the ends in the serigraph specimens to a much smaller number than those of the standard skein.

When it has been attempted to test strong cords, such as shoe thread, for instance, by the skein method, with a limited number of circuits in the skein, the author has very often found it difficult to tie a knot of adequate efficiency to avoid breaking at the knot. The skein test was therefore more of a determination of his ability to tie good knots than it was to ascertain the character of the shoe thread.

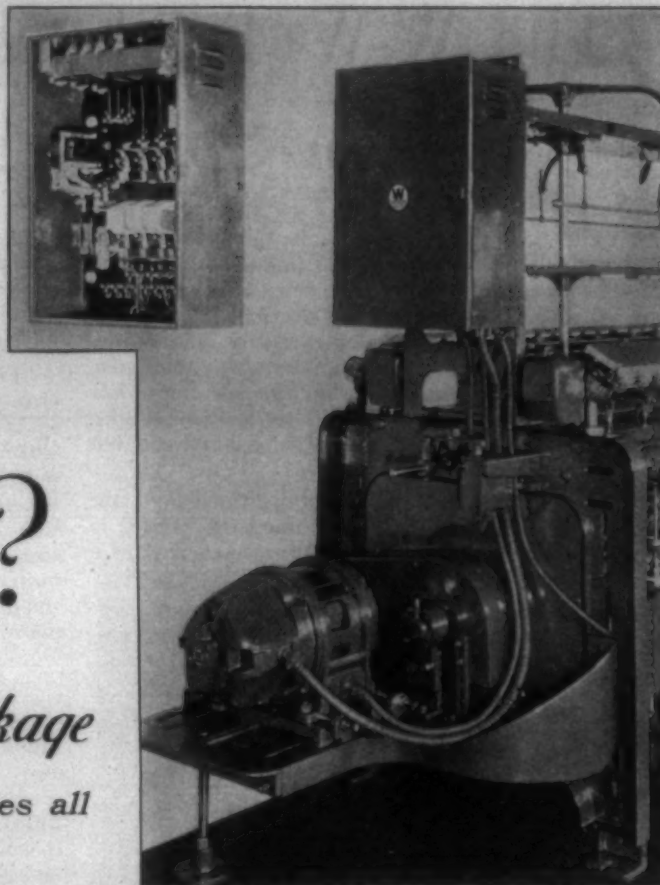
The author has made many tests of the skein and the serigraph type, and would summarize the findings in the following manner:

*Advantages of serigraph method:* (1) Determines yarn average rather than minimum strength. (2) Meets more nearly the practical conditions of the yarn woven in a fabric. (3) Gives a more accurate gage length for stretch readings. (4) Is vastly easier and quicker to bring to definite moisture condition. (5) Can be inserted in the

(Continued on Page 29)



W-W Two-Speed Drive.  
Control Box shown both  
open and closed.



# What's NEW?

*The Whitin Large Package  
Spinning Frame* embodies all  
late developments. These include:

Whitin-Casablancas Better Drafting System.

The W-W Two-Speed Motor Drive (patent applied for) which permits a  
production increase of ten to fifteen percent.

The Traversing Threadboard, for regulated yarn tension control.

High speed, spring tempered spindles, of large oil capacity.

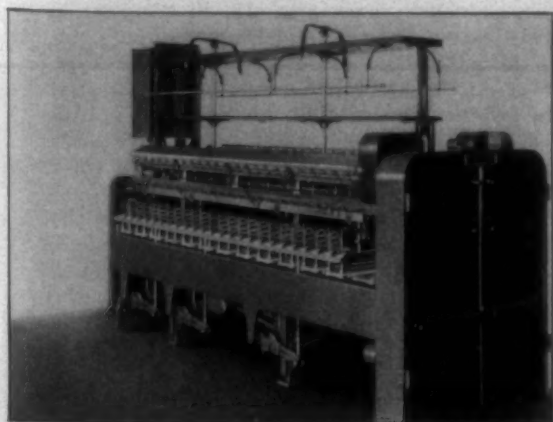
Crys-steel Rings, the ring without a peer.

*also*

Screw Joint Steel Rolls  
Metal-bound creels

Enclosed side rail panels  
Ball-bearing Pitman rolls

Exhibition Large Package Whitin Frame  
containing all latest improvements



Whitin Spinning Frames have always been the  
standard for the industry.

*They will continue to be the standard!*

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS *Whitinsville, Mass.*

Greenville, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

# The W-W Two-Speed Motor Drive For Spinning Frames

**D**UE to the increasing interest in the application of the variable speed principle in spinning, the following description of the new W-W two-speed motor drive for spinning frames, developed by Whitin Machine Works and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, is of much interest to mill men. The article describing the development is from *The Whitin Review*, published by the Whitin Machine Works, and is reproduced here by special permission from that publication. It follows:

"One of the most important factors which limit the speed of operation of the spinning frame is the tension in the yarn being spun. If this tension is greater than a

could be run, but there is no way to increase the speed. The purpose of the two-speed drive is to furnish a means of operating at slow speed for any desired period at the start of the doff, and then automatically to shift to a higher speed.

"Figures 'A' and 'B' show the application of the principle described. In Figure 'A,' the warp yarn is being spun. The shaded portion of the drawing shows the yarn which has been spun at a lower speed, while the unshaded portion shows the yarn which has been built on the bobbin after the change in speed. In Figure 'B,' the operation has been applied to a filling wound package. The frame is operated at the lower speed until the yarn is built up on the bobbin sufficiently to approximately fill the diameter of the ring. At this point the change takes place, and from then on the frame operates at high speed.

## RESULT: INCREASED PRODUCTION

"Actual speeds obtainable must depend on local conditions. In general, however, it may be said that the starting speed will be slightly less than the constant speed ordinarily run by a mill, while the higher speed will be from 10 to 15 per cent greater than the ordinary constant speed. Since only about 20 per cent of the yarn in a given doff is spun at the low speed, the average speed of operation will be found to be considerably greater than the ordinary constant speed. This involves an increase in the production of the spinning frame, and due to the slow operating speed when the tension conditions are worst, it also involves a decrease in end breakage.

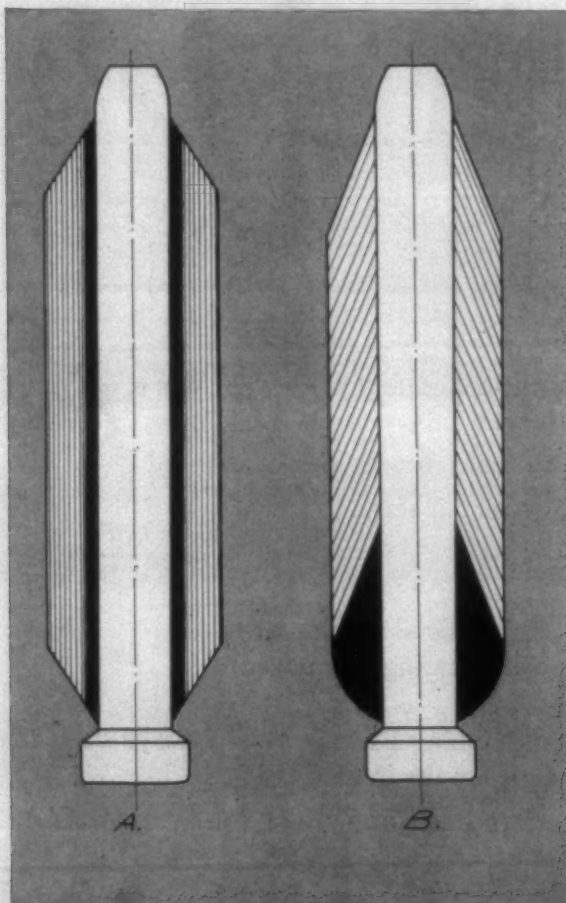
It should be understood that there is a tendency for the tension in the yarn to increase when the ring rail is near its top position. This factor should be taken care of, not by decreasing the speed at the top of the bobbin, but by the use of the traversing type of threadboard, which relieves the tension.

## MECHANISM AND CONTROL OF THE TWO-SPEED BUILDER

"The two-speed principle as applied to the spinning frame is not a new idea. It has been used for some time in European cotton mills. A distinctive feature of the W-W two-speed drive, however, is the Whitin two-speed builder, the important features of which have been subject to patent application.

"The two-speed drive was developed in co-operation with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the motor used in our tests was their Type 'CW' alternating current wound rotor induction motor. This can be furnished in sizes from 3 h.p. upward, in two- or three-phase, for 220 and 440 volts, and in three-phase for 550 volts; 60-cycle, 1800 r.p.m. When the rotor windings are connected to resistance, the motor operates at the slow speed; and when the resistance is short-circuited the motor operates at high speed. A limit switch, Type BS, is mounted on the builder lever of the spinning frame, which is operated by a dog connected with the filling arm. The position of this switch determines the speed of the motor, as it operates contactors which cut the resistance in or out.

(Continued on Page 24)



certain maximum, end breakage will be excessive. With the ordinary spinning frame, which operates at constant speed from the beginning to the end of the doff, the tension is greatest at the start of the doff, and is considerably relieved after a certain amount of yarn has been built on the bobbin. The yarn tension can be reduced by lessening the speed of operation. For this reason, the speed of the ordinary spinning frame must be cut down to a figure which will avoid excessive end breakage at the beginning of the doff. Later in the doff a higher speed



## June Cotton Consumption Breaks All Records

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumption in June totalled 696,472 bales, an increase of more than 75,000 bales, over the May total of 620,909 bales and more than double the June, 1932, consumption of 322,706 bales, the highest figure on record since the Census Bureau began compiling the figures in 1912.

The previous high record was 693,000 bales, registered in March, 1927. Export trade also showed considerable expansion last month, shipments totalling 614,561 bales valued at \$28,999,000, against 591,647 bales valued at \$25,787,000 in May and 360,205 bales valued at \$13,275,000 in June, 1932, it was announced.

The tremendous consumption last month shot the total for the cotton season to date (eleven months) nearly 1,000,000 bales above last season, the figures being 5,535,382 bales, against 4,587,448 bales. It is also in excess of the consumption for the first eleven months of the cotton year ended with July, 1931, of 4,812,090 bales, it was said.

Increased consumption was reflected in spindle activity, the report disclosed, the number of spindles active during June being 25,540,504, against 24,571,498 in May and 20,646,966 in June of last year.

Every section of the country shared in the upturn in consumption, the bureau reported, the cotton growing States consuming 565,644 bales, against 514,221 in May; New England 112,681 against 90,453 and all other States, 18,147, against 16,235.

Stocks of cotton on hand June 30 included 1,400,804 bales in consuming establishments, against 1,320,703 bales last year and 6,318,944 bales in public storage and at compresses against 7,150,937 bales, it was said. Consumers stocks included 26,430 bales of Egyptian cotton against 30,590 bales a year ago, 27,844 bales of other foreign against 22,945 bales, and 6,169 bales of American-Egyptian against 5,488 bales, while storage and compress stocks included 30,114 bales of Egyptian against 31,357 bales, 6,322 bales other foreign against 6,834 bales, and 4,622 bales American-Egyptian, against 10,721 bales. Consumption during the month included 8,977 bales of Egyptian, against 9,319 bales in May, 4,862 bales other foreign, against 3,976 bales, and 1,607 bales American-Egyptian, against 1,142 bales.

The expansion of cotton exports last month was counter to the normal downward trend experienced at this time of year, it was pointed out by the Department of Commerce in an analysis of the trade. Despite the improvement, however, the total exports of 7,727,392 bales for the eleven months ended with June and approximately 500,000 bales under the 8,258,072 recorded for the same period last season. A loss of some \$17,980,000 was shown in value, shipments totalling \$306,244,000 this season, against \$324,224,000 last season, which 7,034 bales were from Egypt, 5,319 from China, 1,023 from British India and 721 from Peru. This total compared with 8,648 bales in May and 19,011 bales in June, 1932, bringing the total for the eleven months of the season to 118,488 bales, against 123,305 bales last season.

The cotton linter report showed June consumption as 81,468 bales, against 76,084 bales in May and 46,775 bales in June of last year. Stocks at the end of the month included 328,420 bales in consuming establishments and 42,412 bales in public storage and at compresses, against 309,467 bales and 47,590 bales, respectively, a year ago. Exports for the month were 21,064 bales, against 20,288 bales in May.

## BABBITT BROS.

Fairhaven, Mass.

### ANNOUNCE

The Appointment of

**MR. HENRY ANNER**

P. O. Box 1571

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

*As Sales Representative in the  
Southern Territory for*

## BABBITT LOOM CRANKSHAFTS

Manufactured for more than 40 years

*The crankshaft with 50% more metal at the bends—strength  
where it is needed most.*



## BULLETIN Classified Ads

**Bring Results at Low Cost**

**Make Your Wants Known Through  
This Medium**

# Mills Operatives Protest Stretch-Out System

A NUMBER of mill operatives, appearing before the committee which is holding a series of meetings to investigate the stretch-out system (See Page 4) testified that the stretch-out increased their work, injured their health and reduced the number of employees in the mills.

The following extracts from testimony by the mill workers at the hearing are selected at random to show the trend of their testimony and to give their version of the stretch-out:

Miss Iola May Loftis, a spinner at the Saxon Mill, said that beginning last Monday the work there was stepped up so that spinners who formerly handled six "sides" handled 10 and those who had had eight had 12.

She testified she was kept so busy that on Monday she couldn't leave her work to get a drink of water and on Tuesday did not get one until 4:20 p. m.

On questioning she said she was not told not to leave her post for water, but did not because she could not keep up with the work if she left to get a drink.

Miss Loftis said the employees who were taken from their posts when the work was "stretched out" were put to cleaning.

R. B. Bailey, who wove at Spartan Mills in 1926 and has been employed in the same mill for the past eight weeks, said that formerly 12 to 14 was a good set of looms for broadcloth weavers to run while now they are operating 34 looms. He said that some weavers now operate as high as 55 looms at the plant. On some 34's weaving broadcloth, he continued, the weavers don't have battery fillers.

## AT BEAUMONT

Bailey said that he was working at Beaumont Mills when they "stretched out" in 1929. He said that weavers formerly ran from 20 to 24 looms and now operate 48 to 64 looms at the plant with the aid of a battery filler.

He said that 14 weavers were employed in one room before the stretch-out and that six were employed with six battery fillers, a reduction of two in the total employees, after the stretch-out.

It was pointed out repeatedly during the hearing that battery fillers are lower paid employees than weavers, making from \$7 to \$8 weekly as compared with \$12 to \$14 for weavers.

L. G. Blair, Saxon Mills employee, again described the stretch-out and its application at that plant.

Mr. Shelton, who testified that he and another weaver at Spartan Mills were running 110 looms without the aid of a battery filler, was followed on the stand by J. R. Burroughs, who testified that the looms Shelton is now operating have been in the plant since the "Spanish-American War."

C. A. Putnam, weaver at Spartan Mills, testified as to the pay received by weavers and battery fillers. He said that he is receiving \$13.90 weekly when his work is running 90 per cent, and that battery fillers receive \$7.15. He said that he had been employed at the plant since September, 1929, and has observed the machine load on employees go from 28 to 30 to 34 to 35 looms. He said that with the increase in the machine load, 14 weavers were discharged and seven battery fillers were employed.

## CHAIRMAN QUESTIONS

Chairman Bruere questioned the witness as to the

number of "stops," occasioned by breaks, with the new specialized system of production with modern machinery and weavers with battery filler assistants.

Putnam said that a recent survey made by Harold Humphries, employee at Spartan Mills, showed 420 "stops" in a period of five hours, or 84 per hour. After a "stop," the loom must be started again. In addition, the witness declared that the looms have been speeded up and now run "16 more picks per minute" than formerly. He declared that the number of "stops" depend largely on the quality of the raw material and the weather. He added that the cotton is "sorrier" and doesn't twist as much.

Quoting from a prepared statement on the number of workers, Putnam said that in 1929, 56 weavers, two loom cleaners, one quill boy and one filling hauler, a total of 60 were employed. Now, he said, there are 32 weavers, one filling boy and 11 battery fillers, a total of 44.

W. R. Shelton, weaver at Spartan Mills for the past seven years, told the committee that when he went to Spartan Mills, weavers operated from 26 to 28 looms without the aid of a battery filler and that now he is operating 55 looms without the aid of a battery filler. He said that he and another weaver are running 110 looms in one room at the mill.

The witness declared that there has been no change or improvement in the machinery in the room and that he is weaving the same kind of cloth, 64x60, that he formerly wove.

It had been brought out through other witnesses and is the contention of manufacturers in their statement to the committee, that when the machine load per operative was increased, weavers were given battery fillers to tend this work on the machine. The weavers formerly looked after this work when operating a smaller number of looms.

G. B. Black, weaver at Fairmont Mill for the past 11 years, testified to being called upon to run the greatest number of looms of any of the witnesses heard. Black said that he formerly operated 24 looms by himself and that now, with a battery filler, he is tending 80 looms. He said that the machinery is the same, the cotton grade the same and that he is making the same type cloth, 64x60.

"The doctor says it's lumbago, but I say it's the stretch-out," Will Huggins, loom fixer at Union Mills, Union, declared in describing an illness of his daughter to the investigating committee.

Huggins had been asked by Senator Byrnes if he did not have a daughter working in the Union Mill weaving room. He replied that he did and that she is now operating 52 looms where she formerly ran from 20 to 22.

"She kept up for a while," the witness continued, "but a person can't keep going at that pace." He added that his daughter was sick last week but was now at work again. It was at this juncture that the witness described her illness.

An operative tending 60 looms will walk about 10½ miles per day if he takes care of his work and keeps the machinery going, Jeff D. Parris, member of the Legislature from Cherokee County, told the committee.

(Continued on Page 22)



# LOWERED COSTS—

*Increased Efficiency—*

The Economy of the Sonoco Cork Cot starts with a lower first cost.

But of equal importance are its remarkable wearing qualities. Without resurfacing its life is longer than the average leather covered roll—and it can be easily and cheaply rebuffed several times, each time renewing the same original long-life drafting surface. Sonoco also supplies an efficient rebuffing machine at very low cost.

Write for our attractive trial offer that will explain why many mills have reduced their roll covering costs to a minimum with Sonoco Cots.



## sonoco RE-ENFORCED CORK COTS

**T**HIS simplified Roll-Coverer takes all the mystery out of roll covering, simplifying and minimizing the cost of this operation. Sonoco Cots are applied in a few seconds with no other equipment or materials required. Simply dip *roll* in water, place cot and roll in position, a stroke of the lever and the roll is covered. The gummed cloth inner lining, exclusive with the Sonoco Cot, causes it to freeze in position instantly.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
**HARTSVILLE, S. C.**

*Main Plant and General Office, Hartsville, S. C.*

*Branch Plants at:*  
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.  
PLAINFIELD, N. J.  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

*Eastern Sales Office:*  
709 WEST FRONT ST.  
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

## PERSONAL NEWS

C. S. Hennery will act as superintendent of the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

J. M. King, a recent graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, has accepted a position with the Aragon-Baldwin Mills at Whitmire, S. C.

I. N. Dunn, who has been superintendent of the Santee Mills, Orangeburg and Bamberg, S. C., for the past 20 years, has resigned that position.

L. M. Knott, who recently graduated in chemical engineering at N. C. State College, has been appointed a chemical engineer at the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Covington, Va.

A. E. Thompson has resigned as overseer of carding and assistant superintendent at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., to become superintendent of the Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

William Berry, who has been in charge of the Ware Shoals Bleachery, Ware Shoals, S. C., for some time, has been elected a vice-president and member of the board of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company.

W. H. Ward, who graduated from the Textile School of North Carolina State College in June, is now located with the American Glanzstoff Company at Elizabethton, Tenn.

George C. Jones, Jr., who recently graduated in chemical engineering at N. C. State College, has accepted a position with the Charlotte branch of the General Dye-stuff Corporation.

P. H. Burrus, Jr., has accepted a position with the Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin, Ga., of which R. P. Shapard, Jr., is president. Both Mr. Shapard and Mr. Burrus are graduates of the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

B. E. Geer, well known textile executive of Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of Furman University at Greenville. Mr. Geer once taught at Furman, having left there to become president of the Judson Mills, a position which he filled for some years. He is a past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

John L. Rhinehardt, who for the past three years has been superintendent of the Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has resigned to become superintendent of spinning at the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia. Before leaving Kings Mountain Mr. Rhinehardt was given a handsome bookcase and chair by the employees of the mill as a token of their esteem.

C. W. Gunter, treasurer of the Gastonia Bonded Warehouse, has accepted a position as head of the cotton purchasing department of Textiles, Inc.; it was announced by A. G. Myers, co-receiver with R. Grady Rankin, in charge of affairs of the corporation.

Mr. Gunter succeeds Charles D. Gray in this position. Mr. Gray has accepted a new position in the sales department, where he is associated with A. G. Myers, R. Grady Rankin and Theodore Rankin, as a part of the corporation's reorganization under receivership.

Mr. Gunter will have offices in Textiles' executive building on West Airline avenue.

Mr. Gunter came to Gastonia about fourteen years ago. He was for a number of years associated with the local branch of McGee, Dean & Co., cotton brokers. For several years past he has been associated with the Gastonia Bonded Warehouse, as treasurer. Mr. Gunter serves as chairman of the city school board at the present time.

### Kennedy Reports Big Business in Pick Counters

W. A. Kennedy, pioneer pick counter representative in the South, and president of WAK, Inc., reports that they now have more pick counter business on their books than at any time in the past ten years, stating that many prominent mills are putting in complete installations of WAK counters.

### Southern Combed Yarn Group Organized

At a meeting in Gastonia last Friday, the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association was organized to replace the Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association. The change in name is accompanied by extension of the field and activities of the organization.

Representatives of combed yarn mills outside of Gaston county were present, about 1,868,596 spindles being represented.

Officers of the Association are: D. P. Stowe, of the Perfection Spinning Company, Belmont, president; C. D. Welch, of the Cramerton Mills, first vice-president, and A. K. Winget, of the Eflord Mills, Albemarle, second vice-president. Directors are: W. L. Balthis, Lowell; C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis; Arthur E. Davis, Salisbury; Kay Dixon, Gastonia; R. G. Rankin, Gastonia; Carl A. Rudisill, Cherryville; George W. Stowe, Belmont; S. P. Stowe, Belmont; R. B. Suggs, Belmont; W. H. Suttentfield, Statesville.

The Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association was organized in October, 1924, with Fred M. Allen as secretary and treasurer, although it had functioned for years as an organization without a paid secretary. In 1925 it was broadened out to take in outside mills.

The combed yarn spinners were in session three hours discussing many of the phases of the new deal which is to go into effect next Monday. Most of the time was given over to a discussion and decision on the matter of increased costs on original contracts of single and ply yarns, taken prior to July 17th. Substantial boosts in the sale price of each count of yarn were ordered imposed by the spinner, ranging from four cents on 10s to 52½ cents on 120s.

### OBITUARY

#### JOE D. PERRY

Atlanta, Ga.—Joe D. Perry, salesman for J. E. Rhoads & Sons, belting manufacturers, was instantly killed near Garden City, Ala., when the car which he was driving was struck head-on by a truck passing another car on a curve.

Mr. Perry had been with his company for the past seven years. He was widely known in the Southeastern textile field and held in esteem by a great many friends in the industry. He lived in Birmingham.



## Propose Uniform Method to Adjust Contracts

To provide a uniform method for fair and equitable adjustments of existing contracts where the cost of manufacture has been increased as a result of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Industrial Recovery Committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants has proposed and recommends that the following principles be established throughout the industry as a mutual and common procedure which will govern all sellers and buyers in arriving at a satisfactory solution of these questions. The general principles of this plan have received the approval and endorsement of the cotton textile industry committee.

The recommendations are: All deliveries for the week of July 17th shall be invoiced without an increase in price.

All deliveries during subsequent weeks shall be invoiced with an increase in contract price which shall be proportionate to the increased cost which one week bears to the number of weeks required to process the cotton from bale opening to cloth packed for shipment.

The committee is obtaining from the entire industry such information as it requires in order to make concrete recommendations on all fabrics and as soon as this data has been analyzed, complete schedules for the application of additional costs will be announced.

## Tentative Code for Hosiery Mills

Hosiery manufacturers throughout the country are asked by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers to consider a code which tentatively accents the following features:

Employees on productive operation, 40-hour limit.

Productive machine operations, two shifts of 40 hours each, limit.

### MINIMUM WAGE, FULL FASHIONED

Leggers and footers, \$18.50 on 36-gauge and below, ranging to \$27.50 for 51-gauge and above.

Boarders, \$17.

Toppers, loopers, menders, etc., \$15.

Stampers, boxers, cone-winders, etc., \$12.

Learners, first three months' training, \$8.

### MINIMUM WAGE, SEAMLESS

Machine fixers, machinists, \$18 (automatics).

Knitters, loopers, boarders, \$14.

Knitters (transfer machines), seamers, loopers (coarse gauge), pairers, welters, shipping help, etc., \$11.

Learners, three months' apprenticeship, \$8.

Minimum wages in South shall be below foregoing wage scales by an amount not to exceed 10 per cent.

In cases of disputes, owners shall set up management committee of three, drawn from employees in positions above foreman. Workers with shop committee of three, two of whom actually must be mill employees. Any employee may present grievance to shop committee, which may confer, if justified grievance, with management committee. Conversely, management may request consideration of grievance bearing on employer-employee relationship. Impartial person to pass on disputes when these committees cannot reach agreement.

This provision is to be reradfted so as to guard against "unnecessary complications."

All footing machines operated on single-machine basis, one knitter or one knitter and one knitting helper to one machine.

No knitter to operate more than two legging machines, and in such cases must be aided by two knitting helpers.

### REPORTS SPECIFIED

Reports in recent shipments, wages and equipment; weekly shipment report, monthly production, shipment, stock on hand and change in equipment report; monthly wages and hours of labor report, must be furnished national association in the form to be prescribed.

Written orders, as well as oral orders based on trade practice, are binding contracts on both parties and not subject to repudiation.

Listing of a style by customer without specifying definite quantity in contract, unfair trade practice and "out."

Association to establish uniform sales contract.

No price guarantees against declines.

No rebates, bonuses, unearned discounts to purchasers, out.

Manufacturers' share of co-operative advertising when such a plan is part of regularly established merchandising procedure, shall not exceed 50 per cent of amount actually spent.

Bill customer's sample requirements at less than regular stock prices, out.

### PROVIDES FOR MAKING

All closeouts, discontinued styles, etc., when sold below price of firsts, should be stamped "discontinued" with a transfer furnished by association.

Association shall approve method by which manufacturer determines his costs.

No consigned goods.

No merchandise returned for refinishing or redyeing without compensation.

All hose not first quality must plainly be stamped "irregulars" or "seconds," except lower class goods, which must be stamped "thirds."

All disputes "must be submitted to such form of arbitration as may be set up by the association."

Establishment of a hosiery board of control.

Rights of employee shall be respected in accordance with Section No. 7 (Sub-Section A) of the National Recovery Act, which states that employees shall have right to organize and bargain collectively; no employee be required to join company union, or be required to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing, etc.

## The Stretch-Out

The committee investigating the stretch-out system is expected to make its report to the Industrial Control Administration in Washington this week.

Recommendations of the committee are expected to be based upon formula devised by Dr. Alexander Sachs, research director of the Industrial Recovery Administration. The engineers report is expected to help determine the number of machines a worker may attend.

Some form of machine regulation is expected to become part of the textile code by the end of the year.

The series of meetings held to investigate the stretch-out has been completed.

Members of the committee are Walter Bruere, chairman, B. E. Geer, of Greenville, and Maj. George L. Berry, of Rogersville, Tenn.

## 4.2-Cents Cotton Processing Tax

A processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound has been decreed on lint cotton, to take effect August 1, 1933, and to continue for one year. This is by authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

As defined by the law, processing means spinning, manufacturing or other processing of cotton, but ginning is specifically excepted from the provision.

The tax is to be paid by the first person who processes cotton in any form after August 1, 1933. Consequently, a weaver who holds yarns made of cotton or chiefly therefrom that has been spun, sold and delivered to him prior to August 1, will be considered a processor of that amount of yarn.

All stocks of goods made chiefly of cotton and held for sale on August 1, 1933, shall bear the tax. This includes not only yarns held by spinners and weavers on August 1, but cotton fabrics of all kinds held for sale by jobbers, finishers, manufacturers and others. The only exception to this provision will be unwarehoused stocks of goods held by a retailer and which shall not exceed a supply for 30 days. This seems to imply that if any part of the retailer's stock which he held on August 1 was not sold at the end of 30 days the unsold portion would be taxed.

### ONLY ONE LEVY

There is to be but one tax on cotton or its manufacturers, and all lint cotton coming to the mills on and after August 1, 1933, for processing is to be taxed there at the mill and the spinner will pay the tax. No other person

who handles the goods made therefrom will be liable for any tax.

Exporters will be allowed a refund equal to the tax on all articles made chiefly of cotton, and exported to foreign countries including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. Manufactures of goods intended for export may be relieved of payment of the tax upon the processing of cotton for such purposes by giving a bond for the faithful observance of the provisions of the law.

All goods imported that are made chiefly from cotton shall pay a compensating tax equal to the amount of the processing tax. This applies not only to foreign countries but also to goods coming from the possession above named.

It is to be noted that the tax does not apply to cotton linters or articles made therefrom.

### HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH MOVEMENT TO MILL

The tax applies to all cotton processed after the effective date no matter when or where produced. Only one tax is assessed, and that not until it comes to the mills for processing. Consequently the tax has nothing to do with the movement of cotton from the farm to the mill. It does not interfere with the free movement of cotton or its marketing whether in the form of actual cotton or in contracts for future delivery. The first processor is the only person who has anything to do with the tax.

The law gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to make use of a licensing feature, but that is a power wholly different from the tax and so far has not been invoked. Therefore, the cotton market itself need not concern itself over the payment and collection of the processing tax.

WILL YOU  
BE DOWN  
IN THE  
TROUGH OR UP ON THE CREST  
of  
the  
"Buying Wave"?

Steel  
Heddle  
Mfg. Co.

Much has happened during the depression—many looms have been idle, some have been stripped of their equipment and many have become obsolete.

Are you able to cope with the present day demand?

Can you afford to operate with harness equipment which may prove detrimental to your production, quality and profit?

Prepare in time to take care of your future requirements.

A fair amount of stock is held in readiness to permit prompt deliveries, but remember the great number of Mills, and preparedness is security for real profits, so why not order now?

Our extensive corps of specialized engineers and research division are at your command free of obligation or cost.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave.  
Philadelphia  
Pa.

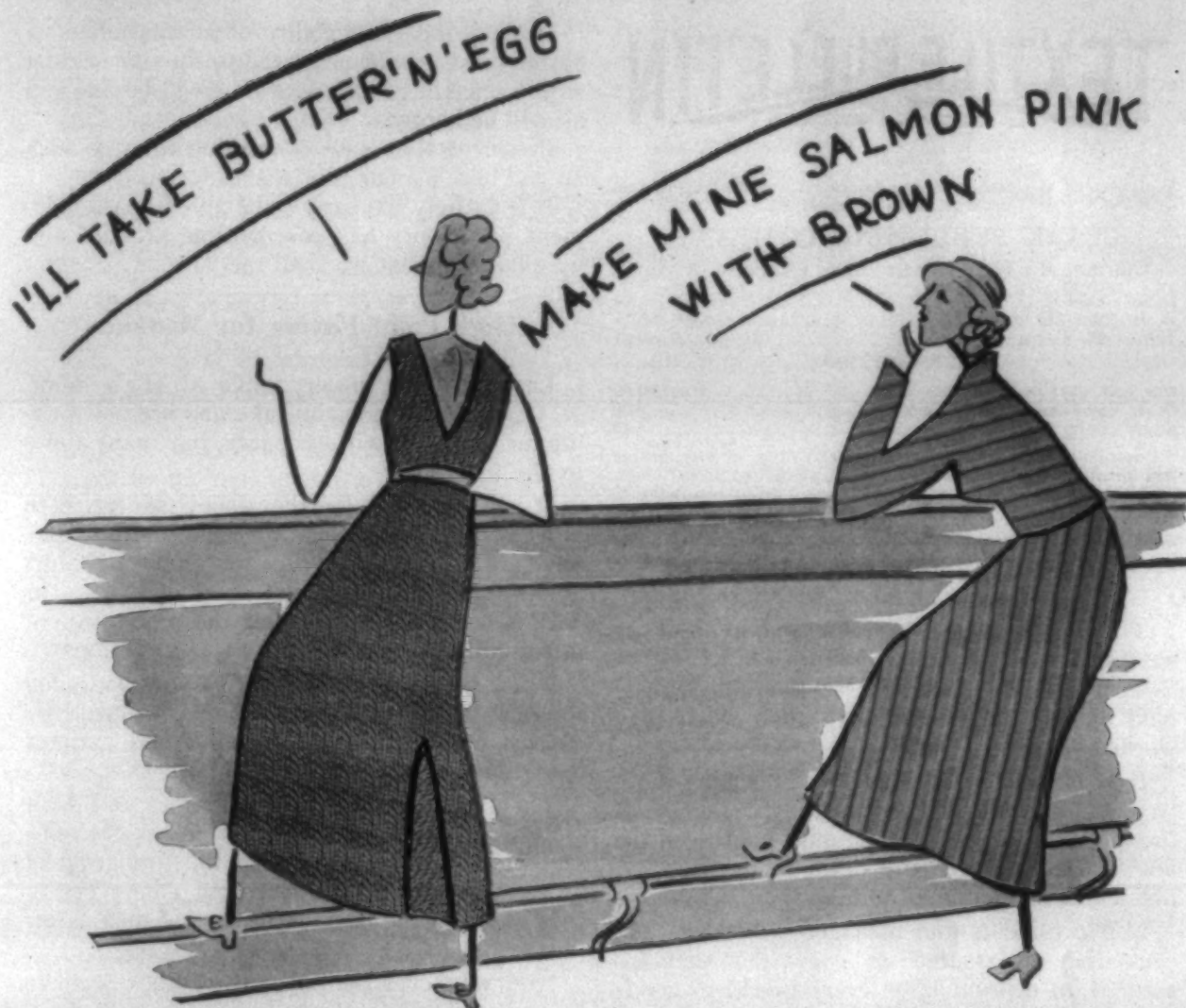
SOUTHERN PLANT  
621 E. McBee Ave.  
Greenville, S. C.

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE  
44 Franklin St.  
Providence, R. I.

FOREIGN OFFICES  
Huddersfield, Eng.  
Shanghai, China

HEDDLES · REEDS · FRAMES · HARNESS ACCESSORIES





## DU PONT CELANTHRENE COLORS\*

*give you all the newest color combinations  
on Cellulose Acetate fabrics*

THERE are going to be a lot of these unusual, fetching color combinations in the next few months. (So Paris says.) And many of them are going to be on Cellulose Acetate fabrics. You would do well to look over this list of du Pont Celanthrene Colors and consider their excellent dyeing characteristics.

The exceptional fastness properties of these Celanthrene Colors make them

highly desirable for use on dress-goods, linings, underwear, hosiery, draperies . . . in fact, most every type of material made from Cellulose Acetate fabrics.

They are suitable for dyeing yarn or piece goods. Used alone or in combination, they produce brilliant, clear shades and possess important advantages in light and wash fastness. Write today for Bulletin which gives the individual characteristics of each shade.



**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.**

*Organic Chemicals Department, Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington, Delaware*

SALES OFFICES: Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, Calif. Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries, Limited, Dyestuffs Division, Beaver Hall Building, Montreal, Quebec, and 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### \*CELANTHRENE

Yellow 3G Powder  
Fast Light Yellow Double Pdr.  
Orange Extra Powder  
Brilliant Red Double Powder  
Red 3B Powder  
Red Y Double Powder  
Scarlet G Powder  
Red Violet R Double Powder  
Violet CB Powder  
Purple Double Powder  
Brown BR Powder  
Brown Y Powder  
Black Powder  
Navy Blue R Double Powder  
Blue G Powder  
Brilliant Blue Double Powder  
Sky Blue B Double Powder

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

### SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## When Theory Becomes Practice

This week theory becomes practice and we shall see what we shall see.

Textile labor is working 40 hours and being paid more for a week's work than when they worked 55 hours.

It is natural to be happy over getting more pay for less work and we are fully cognizant of the fact that wages in textile mills have been too low; in fact, have many times in the past expressed that opinion editorially.

Mill presidents and managers are happy because they are assured, or believe that they are assured, of a profit upon every pound of goods or yarns manufactured, and that they can crack the whip upon any mill which cuts the price.

So far everything is fine and we are sincere in hoping that it will work, but there are other elements, the behavior of which must yet be determined.

Goods have been purchased in very large quantities and it has been easy to advance prices but we should not lose sight of the fact that every purchaser has believed that by buying now he avoided having to pay more when the advanced costs went into effect.

It is human nature to buy when we are confident that prices will advance.

It is also human nature to buy, only as necessary, after the top has been reached and buying in the future must be for needs and must be measured by the purchasing ability of the ultimate consumer.

Fortunately the ultimate consumer of cotton goods has over a period of three years bought considerably less than he needs and must buy to a considerable extent whether he like the price or not.

If the purchasing ability of all consumers of cotton goods can be advanced to the same extent as the price of goods everything will be fine and all will be happy.

President Roosevelt is working towards such an end and has our best wishes for success.

It is entirely too early to be able to pass judgment but theory has now become practice and we shall see what we shall see.

## High Point Paying for Mistakes

Last year the hosiery mills at High Point, N. C., made a serious mistake and are now paying for it as they will, probably, pay many times in the future.

It has always been the policy of Southern mills to deal with their own employees, but they have always refused to deal with labor agitators and leaders who were not their employees or with groups which included the employees of other mills.

There was a well recognized obligation upon the part of any mill that it should hear and seriously consider any complaint and request made by its own employees.

The High Point hosiery mills met and dealt collectively with the strikers from several mills and thereby gave impetus to the formation of an organization of knitting mill employees in that city and the election of several men as officials.

Now whenever the payment of dues begin to lag and the officials, who live upon such dues, see danger of the dues not being of sufficient volume to pay salaries, a strike is fermented to revive collections.

If the mill men of High Point have any doubts about this situation they have only to go to Lawrence, Mass., or Fall River, Mass., and talk to citizens of those formerly prosperous manufacturing communities.

In those cities there would be a strike and an agreement under which the mill operatives went back to work, but just as soon as the payment of dues slackened they would find some pretext for another strike.

Over a period of years, there were strikes in Lawrence and Fall River on an average of every four months and so great was the loss to the mills that many of them were dismantled.

Fall River is today a textile graveyard filled with empty mill buildings, and last month at Lawrence, Mass., we watched workmen tearing down a magnificent and well constructed mill building in order to save the payment of taxes on same.



Had each hosiery mill at High Point refused to deal with any group which contained others than their own employees, we do not believe that the present situation would exist.

They make a mistake in dealing with groups including those who were not their employees and we are afraid that over a period of years it will prove a costly error.

### Markets Confused During Adjustment Period

There was little activity in the textile markets this week. It is going to take some time for the markets to become adjusted to the new cost basis brought about as the mills began operating under the terms of the code.

Both manufacturers and selling agents were working feverishly to find out just where they stand. The problems of prices began with the manufacturers and they cannot estimate yet just what their new costs will be until they have had more time to study the situation.

In the meantime pressure for deliveries on old contracts continued unabated, with prospects that further large new orders will be placed as soon as the markets are more settled.

The introduction of the processing tax is going to be another complication for the market. The processing tax on cotton itself presents many difficulties, but the greatest confusion exists relative to the tax on floor stocks.

Wholesalers all over the country have thousands of items in stock that are subject to the tax. They have not the faintest idea of the poundage of cotton contained in these goods.

After conferences between officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Internal Revenue Bureau, it was decided to make an effort to compile a series of schedules giving the approximate cotton content of various commodities, so as to simplify the work of making out the tax reports. The floor stock tax is to be computed as of August 1, on all goods containing cotton which are in warehouse and 30 days later the tax will become effective on stocks on the shelves of retailers, whose warehoused stocks are taxable, with the others, August 1. The tax is 4.4184 cents a pound on the cotton content of floor stocks.

Detailed regulations probably will not be issued until next week.

It was decided to hold hearings next week on compensatory taxes to be imposed upon textiles competitive with cotton. The exact date was not fixed. No definite decision has been reached as to the textiles to be included, other than the

fact that rayon is a certainty and silk a probability, with others being possibilities.

Inequities in the processing tax were being discussed frequently. Low-priced bedspreads, for example, frequently contain more cotton than higher priced items, so that the consumer whose purchasing power is restricted will be penalized to a greater extent than the monied class whose purse permits purchase of the highest qualities. The old example of the heavy tax on denims and very moderate levy on fine combed sheer cloths was again cited.

### The Elimination of Child Labor

It has been 12 years since any State has permitted the employment of persons under 14 years of age in textile manufacturing.

In spite of that fact, the Secretary of Labor and even the President have been issuing statements about the Textile Code eliminating "child labor."

There are a few persons between the ages of 14 and 16 who will be eliminated under the code but their number is very small and it is doubtful if they can be properly called children. Quite a few of them are married and some have children of their own.

The Census Bureau tabulates "Children in gainful occupation," which includes telegraph boys, children employed upon farms and in homes and in many other occupations.

They divide them in to those "10 to 13 years of age inclusive" and "14 to 15 inclusive."

The U. S. Department of Labor knows that no textile labor is included in the first group because all States prohibit the employment in factories of those under 14 years of age, and they know that the terms "in gainful occupations" included many who do not work in textile plants.

With a contemptible effort to make the public believe that children of 10 years of age work in Southern cotton mills, they persist in combining the two divisions as listed by the Census Bureau and publish statistics relative to "children 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed."

So completely have the public been deceived that in spite of the fact that no child has for twelve years or more been legally employed in a textile mill there is an impression that the textile code has released from cotton mills thousands of children of 10 and 11 years of age.

The U. S. Department of Labor has on record the laws of every State and there is no excuse for their persistent and deliberate efforts to deceive.

# SCARS

## That Never Disappear

Many men are today still carrying on their bodies the evidence of wounds received in childhood sports and "scraps." Sometimes even a trivial skin abrasion will leave a permanent scar.

The human body is not the only thing that often carries through life a sign of early mis-treatment or injury. Examination of a finished textile product frequently will reveal unmistakable evidence of improper handling in one of the early processes. Inferior *carding*, for example, leaves an indelible signature which subsequent stages of manufacture will not efface.

It is extremely important, then, to make sure that your cards are equipped with CLOTHING that will produce smooth, even sliver with a minimum of variation.



## Card Clothing

has been giving dependable service to mills for over half a century. Today, with a new, patented foundation, it not only produces *better work*, but *wears longer*. Let us give you a demonstration in your own mill.

*Our Southern Plant in Atlanta is Always at Your Service*

## HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

Home Office and Factory—Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Plant—244 Forsyth St., S.W.,  
Atlanta, Georgia

Branches:

Dallas, Texas, Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Between 300 and 500 additional employees will be given work in the finishing department of the Pacific Mills, at Lyman, when the new code for finishers goes into effect, it was stated. Details of the new code for finishers have not yet been received. It is also uncertain as yet as to when the new plan will be inaugurated. Lyman Mill, in all its departments, now employs around 1,300 persons, and has a weekly payroll of \$18,000 to \$20,000.

BANNING, GA.—The Banning Cotton Mill resumed operations July 17 for the first time in approximately two years. The mill will run on a full time basis and furnish work for over 300 operatives. With the cotton mill at Banning operating, all mills in Carroll County will be operating steadily, thus providing hundreds of people with much needed jobs.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—An increase of approximately 10 per cent was effective at the Standard Hosiery Mills this week, amounting to 20 per cent within the past 90 days, while a similar increase was effective at May Hosiery Mills. An increase had been made also within the past week at the Burlington Mills, already on top among rayon and silk weavers in the nation.

ROME, GA.—An official announcement which has been expected for some time and which probably will be made in the near future will involve a large increase in the facilities of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. How much these improvements are to cost is speculative as yet, but the general opinion is that the sum will exceed \$1,000,000.

CARROLTON, GA.—Work is being rushed on the new three-story addition to the Lawler Hosiery Mills, which will cost approximately \$30,000, and which will double the capacity of the mills, it is stated. About 300 operatives will be employed.

Caroline Mills has resumed operations, with 200 operatives.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Material improvements are being made in machinery and equipment of the Wennonah Cotton Mill here, with new cards, long draft spinning and opener equipment being placed. Additions are being built to the office, waste house and warehouse buildings.

This is the pioneer textile plant of the county, having been established by the late Col. W. E. Holt, whose son, W. E. Holt, Jr., of Charlotte, and Joe V. Moffitt, of this city, are executive officers.

ROANOKE, VA.—The DuPont Rayon Company will make some improvements at its Waynesboro plant which will include the construction of an addition to the chemical department to house recovery equipment, according to an announcement by F. S. MacGregor, general manager of the Acele Division. The construction work is expected to start at once. The exterior of the plant will not be changed, it is said, as the alterations will be on the interior and the addition at the rear. Workmen for the construction program will be selected from the Waynesboro area, giving employment to carpenters, brick masons, plasterers and laborers.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—The 225 employees of the Piedmont Shirt Company will get a 15 per cent wage increase effective August 1, George Saltzman, president, announced. A 5 per cent increase was recently given, but the new increase is in line with the industrial recovery program being launched over the nation, Mr. Saltzman said.

**GASTONIA, N. C.**—An operating agreement existing between the Flint Manufacturing Company, of Gastonia, and Textiles, Inc., entered into when the latter was organized two or three years ago as a merger of several mills, has been abrogated by the receivers of Textiles, Inc., A. G. Myers and R. Grady Rankin, and that the Flint has been turned back to the directors and officers. The annulment of this agreement was perfected at a meeting of the directors of the Flint held earlier in the week.

Officers of the Flint Manufacturing Company, in whose hands the actual operation of the two plants owned by that company now rests, are: President, S. N. Boyce; vice-president, A. G. Myers; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Separk; assistant secretary and treasurer, R. Grady Rankin. Those, together with Judge Junius G. Adams, of Asheville; David J. Craig, of Charlotte, and J. Lander Gray, of Gastonia, constitute the board of directors.

The sales department of Textiles, Inc., according to the announcement, will continue to handle the output of the Flint Mills.

Officers and directors named above were elected at the annual meeting of the Flint last October and will continue in office until the next annual meeting; this with exception of D. J. Craig, who was elected this week to fill a vacancy on the board.

It was also announced that the relationship between Textiles, Inc., and the Ridge Mill is the same as that which existed between the former and the Flint, and that it will be abrogated at a meeting of the officers and directors set for next Tuesday.

**LEXINGTON, N. C.**—In a supplemental answer filed in United States District Court in Greensboro the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company, of Lexington, to the complaint of three creditors, who are asking that it be made the subject of an order of adjudication in bankruptcy, "admits it is insolvent and is willing and hereby consents to be adjudged a bankrupt in the above proceedings."

The original petition in this matter was filed by the City of Lexington, the Dillard Paper Company, of Greensboro, and the American Enka Company, of Enka, near Asheville, as creditors of the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company. They filed claims totalling \$3,198.46. At the same time they asked that the hosiery manufacturing company be adjudged bankrupt, requested appointment of a temporary trustee and sought to prevent conveyance of any property of the company.

In the answer of the respondent as recently filed the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company denied that it had committed any act of bankruptcy and it asked for dismissal of the petition. Subsequently the company filed a schedule showing liabilities of \$61,804.34 and assets of \$38,021.76, and asked for authority to submit an offer in composition to unsecured creditors.

Upon filing of the original petition Judge Johnson J. Hayes signed an order restraining representatives of the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company from conveying any

## The Proper . . . RING TRAVELER . . . for every textile Need

Spinning or Twisting

Under This Seal



**The Bowen Special Temper**

Round and Square Point  
Flat, Oval and Round Wire

**The Bowen Vertical Steel**

**The Bowen Vertical Bronze**

**The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge**

**The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset**

**The Bowen Patented Ne-Bow Vertical**

For Spinning and Twisting

For

Spinning and Twisting

Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Rayon and Asbestos Yarns . . . . . Universal Standard Ring Travelers . . . . . in all sizes and weights to meet every requirement . . . . . Order now. . . . . Write for Samples.

## U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREENVILLE, S. C.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

Sales Representatives

NEW ENGLAND  
MID-ATLANTIC  
SOUTHERN

Carl W. Smith  
Geo. H. Gilligan  
Wm. P. Vaughan  
Oliver B. Land

**A Traveler for Every Fibre**

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

property and providing for a hearing before him in order to consider the proposed appointment of a trustee in bankruptcy. At a subsequent hearing Judge Hayes placed the matter with W. T. Shuford, of Salisbury, referee, and the restraining order was continued in force.

The judge has not yet acted upon the petition of the respondent asking for an order of adjudication in bankruptcy.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—J. Holmes Davis, president, Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co., and F. A. Matthes, president, Tidewater Power Company, have purchased the Spofford Mills from Irving Trust Company, New York, receiver in bankruptcy for Seaboard Public Service Company.

### Increased Use of Cotton Bags

Cotton bags are now being used as containers for shipment of more than 500 commodities, according to figures obtained by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Hundreds of millions of many sizes are required annually to take care of the demand.

One of the largest outlets for cotton fabric in this field is sugar bags. One company alone manufactured and sold 99,000,000 cotton sugar bags in 1932, using approximately 40,000,000 yards of sheeting for this purpose. In addition, 8,000,000 cotton liners for 100-pound bags of other material, requiring about 9,000,000 yards of sheeting were sold by the same company.

Evidence of the bag industry's immense cotton consumption in other directions is furnished by the production of approximately 12,000,000 cotton potato sacks in 1932. Two years earlier cotton bags represented about 10 per cent of the total number used for the put-up of potatoes. In 1933 it is estimated that that proportion of cotton bags will be several times increased. Packaging of commodities in popular retail sales units and consumer preference for cotton containers, because of their reuse value, account largely for the growing consumption of cotton for many new bag purposes.

Cotton bags are very generally used for mailing of samples of various small commodities and are made in a multiplicity of sizes and types. Wire top bags are used

as containers for small parts of machinery in shipment, the bags with small units being wired to the sections of the machines in which the units belong. Mailing bags in sizes up to 17x10 inches made of print cloth are much in demand. Small cotton bags attached to heavy paper envelopes known as "2-in-1 bags" are another popular item for shipment of samples with an accompanying letter.

Among the scores of varieties of cotton bags in wide use are coin bags of canvas or heavy drill, draw-string bags for wholesale druggists' use, cork bags for shipment of corks, seed bags of light sheeting and heavy drill in sizes from 1 pound to 1 bushel, and many types of bags for consumer packaging of produce such as net bags for oranges and onions.

Thread and twine used for sewing of bags and as fasteners represent in themselves a large consumption of cotton. Bag manufacturers use several million pounds of thread and twine annually for these purposes.

### Mills Operatives Protest Stretch-Out System

(Continued from Page 12)

#### ANXIOUS FOR TRUTH

B. E. Geer opened the meeting by stressing the fact that members of the investigating body were anxious to get at the truth. They were not discriminating against the public, labor or capital.

"We are down here to get at the facts," Chairman Breure said. "We wish to be enlightened on the 'stretch-out' system. The cotton textile industry distinguished itself by taking the initiative in formulating a code of fair competition. You know of the hours and wages which have been agreed upon."

Senator Byrnes made it plain that the purpose of the inquiry was restricted. Wages and hours of labor have been agreed upon. There is no controversy over them, he stated, and nothing but the 'stretch-out' system is to be discussed, saying it would be a waste of time to talk of other matters. He explained his purpose in asking for the probe because he felt to give higher wages and shorter hours of work and not provide more employment would defeat the purpose of the President in his fight for recovery. "If the 'stretch-out' system does this then it should be regulated by the code of fair competition already agreed upon by being inserted in it."

President Beattie, of the manufacturers' association, in a short statement on behalf of his organization, said "it is not possible in making a change to hit the nail on the head every time. Abuses, if any, will adjust themselves more equitably than by any set rules. "If the worker is

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

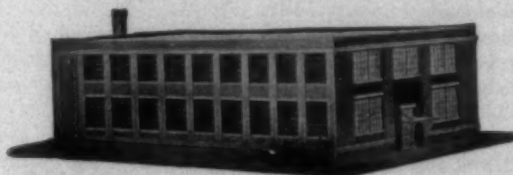
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.  
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.  
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas





given more machines than he can handle then this shows up in seconds. This will necessitate the automatic reduction of the machine load and other adjustments will be made," he continued.

### Mills Now Operating Under Terms of Code (Continued from Page 3)

contribution to the ultimate welfare of the industry and nation."

#### STATEMENT BY SLOAN

"Someone had to pioneer," said George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and chairman of the cotton textile industry committee.

In a formal statement, he warned that "it would be a fatal mistake to let speculative profits in the stock and commodity markets make us return to the psychology of 1929," and that "the real problem of restoring consumer purchasing power and wiping out unemployment lies ahead."

"Some industry had to translate theory into action to turn the mere potentialities of the recovery act for meeting a dire national emergency into actualities," he said. "That act was passed to make it possible to break a vicious downward spiral in which the life of the nation was caught; the vortex of a whirlpool from which no individual enterprise, indeed, no individual industry, was strong enough to swim out."

"The pressure of over-capacity in every enterprise due to the progressive to try to get a large enough share of the wholly inadequate demand to enable it to hold down overhead. The necessity to keep going forced successive cuts in prices and wages in the mad scramble to keep head above water."

#### DISASTROUS POLICY

"No one could stand out against this pressure toward a course of action that was nevertheless collectively disastrous to the industry and the nation. Cut-throat prices, cut-throat wages were eating up working capital, withering the whole credit structure of the nation, laying the blight of unemployment on home after home."

Sloan said the mere passage of the recovery act went far to restore hope and confidence, but cautioned:

"It isn't enough to have the act. Industry must actually work under the act to end the emergency."

Sloan paid high tribute to the co-operation of stockholders, management and employees of the cotton textile mills, and said:

"The cotton textile industry has taken its courage in its hands. It has blocked out a plan of co-operation on its sector of the industrial front and, tomorrow putting that plan into effect, advances as the spearhead of the attack under the act. Through this additional payroll and minimum wage rate, and through adjustments, the industry will make a marked contribution to an increase in general consumer purchasing power."

"All this, together with reduced weekly hours of employees to aid in reducing unemployment, means a heavy increase in our costs. Such a far-reaching, bold plan inevitably involves tremendously difficult immediate problems of adjustment to every unit in the industry. It is not merely a matter of inconvenience, it is a matter of immediate hardship in one form or another to practically every unit. Too much cannot be said for the spirit in which these hardships, which from the nature of the case as in war time, cannot be distributed with anything like exact equality, are being undertaken."

"It is this industry's contribution toward meeting the emergency and securing a return of general welfare to all."

## Clean Top Rolls—Show Spinning Room Savings

Ordinary liquid oils drip and leak, they escape from necks of rolls and damage yarn and roll covers.

NON-FLUID OIL does not drip or leak, thus it eliminates these losses. In addition, it saves money on lubricant and labor cost by outlasting liquid oil 3 to 5 times.

Check these savings in your own mill. Write today for testing sample and full information.

### New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

So. Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

#### WAREHOUSES

Chicago, Ill.	Providence, R. I.	Atlanta, Ga.
St. Louis, Mo.	Detroit, Mich.	Charlotte, N. C.
New Orleans, La.	Spartanburg, S. C.	Greenville, S. C.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
**NON-FLUID OIL**  
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month*



## FOR CHEAPER STEAM

Economical generation of steam can be secured only by the correct application of metering, controlling, and regulating equipment. Bailey engineers will gladly help you obtain the most suitable selection for your boiler plant. Write for literature on any of these widely known Bailey products.

Boiler Meters  
Multi-Pointer Gages  
Combustion Control  
Feed Water Control  
Fluid Meters  
Recorders

**BAILEY METER CO.,**

1063 Ivanhoe Rd.,

Cleveland, O.

## CONSIDER *these* STARCHES

### DEXTRINS and GUMS

#### Thin Boiling Starches

Eagle One Star  
Eagle Two Star

Eagle Four Star

Foxhead  
Eagle Three Star

#### Thick Boiling Starches

Globe Pearl  
C. P. Special  
Hawkeys

Buffalo  
Famous N.  
Peerless

#### Dextrins

White  
Canary

Dark Canary  
British Gum

THESE STARCHES, dextrins and gums are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are attested by the constantly increasing number of users who are getting satisfactory results.

These are selected products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

#### IMPORTANT

Our research department will be glad to furnish additional information regarding the types and uses of these and other products as applied to the special needs of the Textile Industry. Write to

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**

17 Battery Place, New York City

## TYPE-K BOBBIN STRIPPER



### ACTUAL TESTS SHOW-

By checking the performance of Type-K Bobbin Strippers in many mills, it has been proven over and over again that this machine is delivering the kind of service that lowers operating costs to a rock bottom minimum. "Type-K Facts" is a booklet giving "case histories" of mills you will know. Write for it.

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.  
Mr. Luther Pilling, Danielson, Conn.,  
representative for N. Y., N. J., Pa.,  
New England States and Canada.

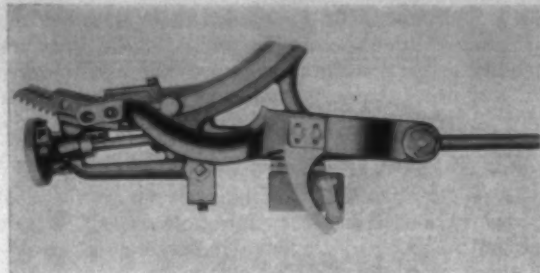
Geo. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester,  
England, Agents for Great Britain  
and Continental Europe

## The W-W Two-Speed Motor Drive for Spinning Frames

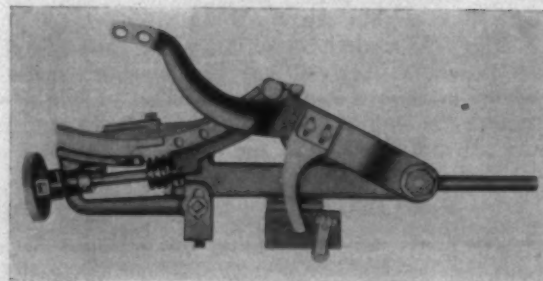
(Continued from Page 10)

"The method of operation of the switch is clearly shown by the illustrations, which show the device applied to the Whittin combination builder set for filling wind. Two positions of the switch lever are shown; one at the commencement, and the other at the end of the doff.

"A special magnetic starter is furnished to start and stop the motor and provide overload and low-voltage protection as well as reduced starting torque. This is



Position at beginning of Doff



Position at end of Doff

operated either by a shipper rod and master switch, or by a push button station, as preferred. The increase in motor speed is controlled by means of a timed relay. A Type N-106-F drum master switch is connected to the shipper rod, in the application illustrated. The operator may start or stop the motor by moving the shipper rod to the proper position.

"The application of the two-speed drive is not limited to the use of a particular make of motor. Equally satisfactory results may be obtained with the two-speed builder in combination with any alternating current wound rotor induction motor for constant and variable speed.

#### OPERATION

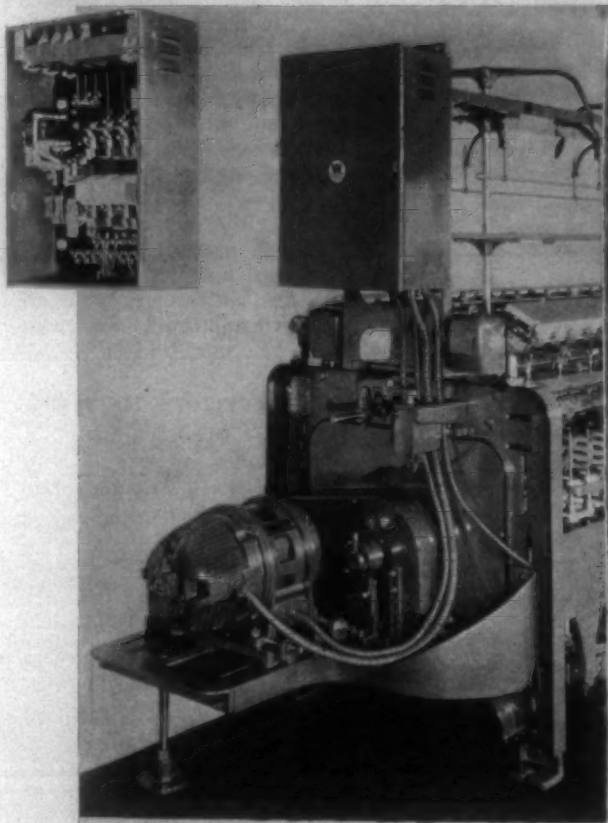
"Assume that the builder mechanism is set for the start of a new doff. The operator puts the frame in operation either by pressing the push button, or moving the shipper rod to the "run" position, dependent upon which method is used, starting the motor slowly, and without shock. It will continue to run at the low speed until the package has been built up to approximately 20 per cent of the doff. The dog on the filling builder arm then operates the limit switch and the motor continues at high speed for the remainder of the doff.

"The motor may be stopped and started at any point of the doff without end breakage or strain on parts of the frame, since it is always started at reduced torque through the magnetic control. If started during the high speed portion of the doff, the timed relay takes care of the transition from low to high speed.



"The present slow speed is easily adjusted to any value down to 30 per cent below the high speed by adjusting the taps on the resistors enclosed in the control cabinet.

"It will be understood from the description that the operation is entirely automatic. The switch dog is set to



give the speed change desired at the precise point during a doff where operation at high speed may best be effected; and the operator has nothing to do either with producing the speed change, or with resetting the mechanism so that the next doff will start at slow speed. This is taken care of by the usual operation of winding back the builder, which is done at the end of the doff on the ordinary spinning frame."

HOPE MILLS, N. C.—The Rock Fish Mills, Inc., announce the reopening of a plant at Hope Mills and is seeking 100 operatives.

Have You Some Equipment You Want to  
Dispose Of?

**SELL IT**

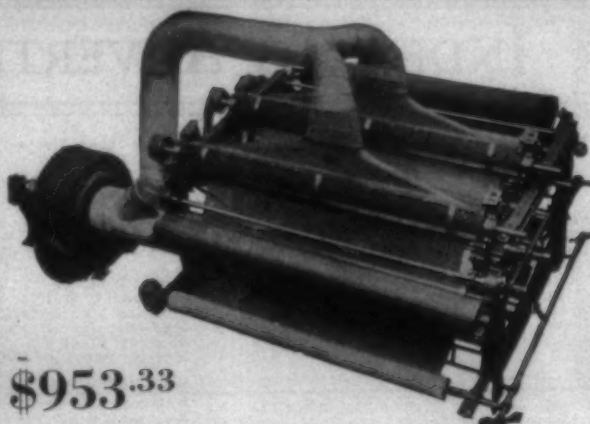
Through A

**Classified Ad**

In The

**Southern Textile Bulletin**

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South



**\$953.33**

**SAVED EACH MONTH**  
*with Hermas Automatic Shears*

A large mill, using two Hermas Automatic Shears, states:  
"We got rid of 20 cloth pickers by installing two Hermas Shears, with an average weekly saving of \$220."  
This mill saves \$953.33 a month—\$11,439.96 a year—and gets better work.

Other mills have effected similar savings. You can, too. Why not write today for all the facts—no obligation.

**HERMAS**

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**

Warburton Ave., Surquhanna R. R., Hawthorne, N. J.

*Southern Representatives:*

Carolina Specialty Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

*There is Nothing like*



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

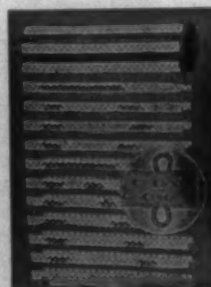
**CALF**

*for Roller Covering*

**R. NEUMANN & CO.**

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Direct Factory Rep: PEARSE SLAUGHTER BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.



**THE  
IMPROVED EYE**

We also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords  
and Pegs**

**Rice Dobby Chain Company**  
Millbury, Mass.

# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
<b>A</b>	<b>K</b>
Abbott Machine Co. —	Keever Starch Co. — 1
Akron Belting Co. —	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. —
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	McCord, H. M. —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray- bestos Manhattan, Inc., The —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. —	Marston, Jno. P. Co. —
Ashworth Bros. — 23	Mauney Steel Co. —
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —	Marrow Machine Co. —
<b>B</b>	<b>N</b>
Babbitt Bros. — 11	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
Bailey Meter Co. — 23	National Oil Products Co. —
Bally, Joshua L. & Co. — 28	National Ring Traveler Co. — 29
Barber-Colman Co. — 5	Neumann, R. & Co. — 25
Barkley Machine Works —	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. — 23
Borne, Scrymser Co. — 2	<b>O</b>
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. —
<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>
Campbell, John & Co. —	Peach, D. W. — 29
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co. —	Philadelphia Belting Co. — 26
Ciba Co., Inc. —	Powers Regulator Co. —
Clark Publishing Co. —	Precision Gear & Machine Co. —
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —	Propellair, Inc. —
Corn Products Refining Co. — 24	<b>R</b>
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons —
Curran & Barry — 28	Rice Dobby Chain Co. — 25
<b>D</b>	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co. —
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	Rome Soap Mfg. Co. —
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. — 28	Roy, B. S. & Son —
Dillard Paper Co. — 29	Royle, John & Sons —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. — 29	<b>S</b>
Draper Corporation —	Saco-Lowell Shops —
Dronsfeld Bros. — 35	Schachner Leather & Belting Co. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. — 17	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
DuPont Rayon Co. —	Sipp-Eastwood Corp. —
Durene Association —	Sirrine J. E. & Co. —
<b>E</b>	Sonoco Products — 13
Eaton, Paul B. — 26	Southern Ry. —
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. — 35
Emmons Loom Harness Co. — 36	Stanley Works —
Enka, American —	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. — 16
<b>F</b>	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Fidelity Machine Co. —	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. — 28
Firth-Smith Co. —	Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc. —
Ford, The J. B. Co. —	Stone, Chas. H. —
Foster Machine Co. —	<b>T</b>
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	Terrell Machine Co. — 24
<b>G</b>	Texas Co., The —
Garland Mfg. Co. — 11	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —
Gastonia Brush Co. — 29	<b>U</b>
General Dyestuff Corp. —	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —
General Electric Co. —	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. — 21
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	Union Storage & Warehouse Co. —
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	Universal Winding Co. —
Governor Clinton Hotel —	<b>V</b>
Graton & Knight Co. —	Veeder-Root, Inc. —
<b>H</b>	Victor Ring Traveler Co. — 28
Hart Products Corp. —	Viscose Co. —
H & B American Machine Co. —	<b>W</b>
Hermas Machine Co. — 25	WAK, Inc. —
Houghton, E. F. & Co. — 6 and 7	Washburn Printing Co. — 35
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. — 20	Wellington, Sears & Co. — 28
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —	Whitin Machine Works — 9
Hygrolit, Inc. —	Whittinsville Spinning Ring Co. — 35
<b>J</b>	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. —	
Jacobs Graphic Arts Co. —	
Johnson, Chas. B. —	

## Industrial Rayon 6 Mos. Net Profit \$686,241

Net profit of Industrial Rayon Corporation, after all deductions for the six months ending June 30, 1933, reached \$686,241, as against a net loss of \$114,812 in the same period of 1932, and a net profit of \$237,251 for the entire year of 1932.

According to Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the company, 55,701 shares of treasury stock held by the company at a cost of \$47.67 per share were sold for distribution at \$50 per share, cash received. The difference, \$126,847, was added to capital surplus.

The final balance of debentures outstanding, amounting to \$104,600,-

000, was paid and retired on due date, May 16. This cleans the slate of the last lot of preferred securities ahead of the common stock.

The production capacity of the company is now 17 million pounds, which after deducting the 6 million pounds used in the knitting plant, leaves a balance to be sold of 11 million pounds.

Total current assets of the company are given as \$8,490,064, with current liabilities of \$621,233. Cash and Government securities are held by the company to the amount of \$6,928,382. Total permanent assets for plant equipment is \$10,720,098, against which depreciation is figured of \$3,454,710, leaving a charge of \$7,265,387. Gross profit before de-

ductions was \$1,122,388, with gross profit from operations before charges of \$1,044,906.

## Finished Goods Advance

A number of towel houses advanced their entire lines a flat 25 per cent. Wednesday. The advances followed more than a week during which virtually all houses had been withdrawn. Similar action was expected in other houses.

The 25 per cent advances were announced by Cannon Mills on Cannon Towels; Wellington Sears on Fairfax Towels and Martex Towels, and Woodward-Baldwin on Dundee Towels. The advances apply to all types of towels and towel department items.

## Yarn Mercerizers to Work Under Cotton Code

Philadelphia, Pa. —Manufacturers and processors of mercerized yarns voted unanimously that pending adoption of a code for mercerizing industry they would immediately make provisions of cotton textile code applicable to their own trade. The 40-80-hour provisions of that code will apply to cone winders, reel, parallel and through tube winders and cop winding machines.

This action was taken at an adjourned meeting of mercerizers at Penn Athletic Club, with entire industry represented, to draw up a code. J. S. Verlenden, president of Mercerizers' Association of America, who presided, said that this was advisable in view of fact it "would take probably five or six weeks before we can have our own code passed upon." Provisions of cotton textile code become effective for mercerizers as of July 17.



**BELTING, PLIERS  
And Other  
Leather Supplies  
Prompt Deliveries  
PHILADELPHIA  
BELTING COMPANY  
HIGH POINT, N. C.  
E. J. Payne, Manager**

WANTED—Position as designer or cloth room overseer; have had several years' experience on dobby work in large mill. Married with family; can furnish good references. Address D. C. W., care Textile Bulletin.

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights  
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office.

### PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797  
434 Munsey Building  
Washington, D. C.  
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.



## South Carolina Mills Defend Stretch-Out

(Continued from Page 4)

would use 319 weavers or 14 more people than are now being employed on these jobs, which is about four-tenths of one per cent of the number now engaged in running their looms and a very small per cent of the people employed in the mills.

"If it were just a matter of employing four-tenths of one per cent more people in the weave rooms, it would not be so bad, but that is not the case. In these mills only it would be necessary to replace 141 unskilled workers or about 47 per cent of those now working around the looms with 141 people who know how to weave. If this would be undertaken by the industry as a whole, it just could not be done without taking time to train the vast majority of them as there is now a scarcity of weavers, some mills having looms stopped for lack of them.

### NEED SKILLED HELP

"We would also report that there is today a shortage of skilled help, particularly weavers. There is in process at this very time a steadily increasing migration from the farms to the mills.

"Several mills in this section, in an effort to balance production, have recently sought more weavers, only to find them hard to secure.

"We would remind you that the comparatively small number of capable weavers displaced by the introduction of the stretch-out system has been more than absorbed by the increased operations of mills within recent months. The operatives of this section do not need any change in the present process, for the purpose of putting weavers to work. The textile unemployment today are the comparatively unskilled.

"And now, if a modification or elimination of the stretch-out is considered for the purpose of increasing employment, what actually would be the effect of such a step upon employment?

### POINT OUT EFFECT

"In the first place, with only a comparatively small number of the skilled, unemployed in this section, it is not reasonable to expect the elimination or modification of the stretch-out to affect this situation materially.

"Even though the system were eliminated entirely, it is well to remember that the introduction of the system originally involved not merely a change in labor, but it involved huge investments in equipment and materials. These improvements, on the face of it, without a planned increase in the machine load of the individual, would automatically enable the operative to produce more in ratio and to supervise more machines with less trouble. Thus a return to the old basis would not of itself involve the re-employment of as many weavers as were originally eliminated by the introduction of the stretch-out.

"At the same time a return to the old basis would immediately throw out of employment the large number of battery hands and other helpers who were employed under the stretch-out to assist the weaver who accepted an increased machine load. It is doubtful, therefore, for this reason, whether the return to the old basis would help employment at all; and there are many factors which indicate that the opposite would be true. Here is perhaps the principal one:

### EFFECT ON MILLS

"Under the present condition of shortage of weavers, and other skilled help, the manufacturer returning to the old basis, should he attempt to employ any considerable number of weavers, would find himself unable to do so. That has already been the actual experience of some

mills. If he is limited in the number of looms which his present weavers can handle, and if he cannot secure sufficient additional weavers, he is left only one alternative; that is, he must reduce the production of his spinning and card rooms and balance his production. Thus he will be forced to discharge a considerable number of spinners and card room hands. This result, which would be inevitable, would cause a reduction of employment rather than an increase.

"We believe, therefore, gentlemen, that it will be impossible for you to increase employment by a regulation or elimination of the stretch-out, and we urge you to consider an encouragement of the principle of the system as a sound and constructive step toward increasing employment in the long run, and thus attaining the principal aim of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"Respectfully,

"THE COTTON MILLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

## Third Edition of PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING

By Thomas Nelson

Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College

Completely Revised to Cover Most  
Modern Equipment, With Chapters  
Devoted to the

## WEAVING OF RAYON and RAYON LOOMS

This book, written by a recognized authority, is accepted throughout the textile industry as the standard work on this important subject. Previous editions have been used for many years as text books in schools and colleges, and sales to mill men both here and abroad, have been most gratifying.

PRICE: \$1.25

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston      223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston      65 Worth St., New York  
Philadelphia      Chicago      Atlanta  
New Orleans      San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

### MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK



#### Make Your Spinning Productive

The Traveler Man says: Using accurately made, finely finished travelers is "brains" and makes the spinner's service more productive. Try our Circle-D travelers.

There is no guesswork about the making of Victor Travelers. They run right because they are made to run right. Solve your traveler problems by adopting the "Victor" of them all.

Free samples and personal service from—

#### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.      Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER  
Room 615, Commercial Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.  
Southern Representatives

A. Dewey Carter      Gastonia, N. C.  
N. H. Thomas      Gastonia, N. C.  
B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angler Ave., N. E.      Atlanta, Ga.  
J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St.      Bishopville, S. C.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week as the mills were completing plans for beginning operations under the code this week. Definite announcement of the processing tax on cotton of 4.2 cents per pound to apply August 1 means that prices will have to move higher besides the advances made necessary under the code. Quotations were considered nominal by many and numerous mills were withdrawn from the market. In print cloths a moderate volume was done toward the end of the week. Carded broadcloths were stronger. Inquiry for sheetings was active with fairly good sales reported. Other gray goods constructions strongly held and offered in limited quantities. Potential demand is very strong for a wide range of fabrics and additional large orders are expected to go through as soon as the market is more settled.

More of the fine goods mills were withdrawn at the week end. Buyers who bid for many constructions were unable in many instances to get any quotations whatever.

Fine yarn fancies were sought in large quantities, but in most instances could not be had because of the fact that mills were awaiting actual operation of the code of fair competition before attempting to compute costs on fancies. The agitation in New England for wage scales considerably higher than the minimum rates set in the code gave rise to the fear that costs on fancies would be sharply higher, and mills were unwilling to take business until they had more complete information on this point. The volume of business on fine yarn goods during the week was appreciable, according to some reports, which told of large quantities of lawns and pongees being moved, and of moderately good business on some other styles.

#### PRICES ARE NOMINAL

The following quotations were in effect at the week end, but were generally regarded as nominal.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15
Dress gingham	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Staple gingham	8

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK



## YARN MARKET

The market for cotton yarns was almost at a standstill at the week end as the trade awaited the adjustments that are to be made on existing contracts.

### FIX DIFFERNETIAL ON YARN PRICES

At a special meeting of carded yarn manufacturers at Charlotte, N. C., Wednesday, Captain Farley was instructed to appoint a committee of three to proceed to New York and confer with the cost section of the Cotton-Textile Institute for the purpose of determining fair and equitable cost adjustments to apply to existing contracts remaining unfilled on July 17.

The committee, after conferring with the Institute, recommended the following differentials as a fair basis for covering increased costs under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Eights single,  $2\frac{3}{4}c$ ; 10s single,  $3c$ ; 12s single,  $3\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 14s single,  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 16s single,  $3\frac{3}{4}c$ ; 18s single,  $4c$ ; 20s single,  $4\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 22s single,  $4\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 24s single,  $5\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 26s single,  $5\frac{3}{4}c$ ; 28s single,  $6\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 30s single,  $6\frac{3}{4}c$ ; 36s single,  $8\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 40s single,  $9\frac{1}{4}c$ .

Ply yarns eights and coarser,  $3\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 10s,  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 12s,  $3\frac{3}{4}c$ ; 14s,  $4c$ ; 16s,  $4\frac{1}{4}c$ ; 18s,  $4\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 20s,  $5c$ ; 22s,  $5\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 24s,  $6c$ ; 26s,  $6\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 28s,  $7c$ ; 30s,  $7\frac{1}{2}c$ ; 36s,  $9c$ ; 40s,  $10c$ .

Mercerizers generally withdrew prices pending the completion of their code.

Combed yarn spinners met in Gastonia Friday for the purpose of determining the increases in costs to be arrived at in settling contracts with labor clauses and to be asked in booking new contracts.

### Thinks Serigraph Method Should Replace Skein Tests of Yarn Strength

(Continued from Page 8)

testing machine with greater accuracy than the skein. (6) Affords an easy method for accurate moisture determination. (7) Especially adaptable to very stretchy materials. (8) Economizes material.

**Disadvantages of serigraph method:** (1) Slightly more time necessary in preparing specimens. (2) Does not indicate the maximum variation in yarn strength. (3) As yet not widely used for other than silk yarn.

**Advantages of skein method:** (1) Long use and habit in most laboratories. (2) Little technical skill necessary in manipulation.

**Disadvantages of skein method:** (1) Wasteful of material. (2) Inaccurate results often arise from knot breakage. (3) Slow and sometimes impossible to bring to definite moisture condition. (4) Gives extreme values rather than averages. (5) Frequently gives stretch diagrams beyond machine's capacity to record. (6) In strong threads, may indicate knot breakage in spite of best efforts. (7) Gives a sample for moisture determination from which doubtless considerable lint and short fiber have been snapped out at the time of breakage.

It is the general practice, after a skein is broken, to capsule the fragments and use the same as a means of determining the moisture present in the yarn. It is an open question whether the extreme tension upon the fibers at breakage alters the mechanical monsture present or not. It is certainly conceivable that this extreme tension may serve to expel some of the moisture into the air.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the  
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

Tel. 479

P. O. Box 12

All Grades

### COTTON WASTE RAYON

Inquiries solicited

Commission Agents for Carolina Mills

D. W. PEACH

224 W. Main St.

Gastonia, N. C.

## If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards

Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper

Toilet Tissues

Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

### Dillard Paper Co.

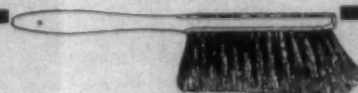
Greensboro, N. C.



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.  
Bristol, R. I.



Manufacturers and Repairers of  
COTTON MILL BRUSHES

Write for Prices and Estimates.

### GASTONIA BRUSH CO.

Gastonia, N. C.

## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevor, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Gouedy, Greensboro, N. C.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Crayton, Mgr. Sou.

Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Easton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barkadale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchior, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 205 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchior, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Aniston, Aniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. McIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.



Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin K. Klumph, 310 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrre & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 409 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2308 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Flock Surface Cottons

Rapid acceptance of new "flock surface" cottons has opened what promises to be an increasingly important outlet for cotton, according to the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. These new materials are produced in a wide range of colors with the appearance and "feel" of suede and also with a variety of cotton fabric backings such as whipcord, tweed, and prints.

4,000,000 YARDS

Production, it is estimated, will approximate 4,000,000 yards this year with the major portion of the yardage going into sportswear, "heavy duty" garments such as truck drivers' overblouses and raincoats. Adaptation to footwear is now progressing speedily and will account for consumption amounting to possibly 100,000 square yards during 1933. About 500,000 yards have been used in slipper manufacture. The footwear stock includes white and browns with duck and similar backings, while felt finishes in bright solid colors are used for slippers and boudoir "mules."

Materials intended for the manufacture of women's handbags have backings of large plaids, tweeds and diagonal weaves. For raincoats and sportswear prints, plaids, lightweight khaki trench-coatings and tweeds are given the "flock surface." A host of pastel shades and the conventional solid colors are offered in the plain "suede" group. The suede-like surface is produced by a "flocking" process which deposits cotton fibres on the rubberized face of cotton fabrics with permanent adherence. Manufacturers of the material predict that opportunities for its use in many new ways will be developed and that a substantial increase in yardage consumed is to be expected next year.

Rayon Processors Association

## Rayon Processors Association

The National Rayon Yarn Processors' Association, Inc., was formally organized in New York last week. The trade group has already been incorporated in New Jersey.

### DIRECTORS

It was announced that the following are its directors, each representing a different section of the country where processing firms are located: Royal Little, vice-president and general manager of the Franklin Rayon Corporation, New England; Louis Malina, president of the Malina Corporation, New York; Edwin S.

James, president of the Carolina Dyeing & Winding Co., the South; Rudolph W. Adler, vice-president and general manager of the Erie Dyeing & Processing Co., the West; Martin Sandler, general manager of the Clifton Yarn Mills, Philadelphia. An executive director will be named at a later date.

### FOUR DIVISIONS

To facilitate the work of the association, it has been decided into four divisions: Dyers, novelty yarns, throwing and general converting divisions. Committees were named to formulate codes for the operation of each division under the Industrial Recovery Act. These committees are: Dyers, Albert Weinberg, chairman, Royal Little and Rudolph W. Adler; novelty yarns, M. Freedman, chairman, Martin Sandler and R. Somers; throwing, Arthur Brauer, chairman, Edwin S. James and Julius Rogerson; general converting, Louis Ginsberg, chairman, Louis Malina and Max Berger.

## Canadian Cotton Mills Report Improvement

Toronto, Ont.—Operations in Canadian cotton mills are continuing their current movement of expansion as a result of a greatly increased demand from across the Dominion and there is marked optimism in manufacturing circles, according to a consensus of opinion arrived at after interviews with chief officials of several leading Canadian textile companies.

### BETTER DEMAND

Renewed demand for all kinds of textiles and textile products is noted from Western Canada and the prairie Provinces, which has been traced to the sharp price gains in wheat, which in turn has enhanced the spending power of the farmers.

As a result of a survey by this correspondent, it was learned that: (1) Plant activity has been stepped up considerably at mills of the Bruck Silk Co., Canadian Celanese, Dominion Textile, Canadian Cottons, Penmans, Mercury Mills, Monarch Knitting Co., Stanfields, Hamilton Cottons, Riverside Silk and the Good-year Cottons Companies. (2) That all old employees have been recalled to the companies listed above, and (3) that it will not be long now before these companies will be on 24-hour shifts in order to take care of orders now pouring in from establishments with shelves long depleted and in order to meet the heavily increasing demand for textiles for fall and winter wear.



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### ROME, GA.

#### ANCHOR DUCK MILLS

D. D. Towers, superintendent and manager, has a big job here, with the mill making 1,800 or more styles of specialty goods, duck and shoe cloth; but Mr. Towers is well qualified to fill his position, and the mill is a strong link in the chain of mills belonging to the West Point Manufacturing Company of West Point, Ga.

Ernest Pierce is overseer carding; W. A. Scott, overseer spinning; F. C. Spence, overseer weaving; T. N. Brownlow, overseer cloth room; Carl Jeft, overseer twisting; J. P. Brown, master mechanic; J. R. Hart, employment manager and general utility man.

F. C. Spence, overseer weaving, has had the pleasure of a visit from his mother, whose home is in LaGrange, Ga. This pen-pusher would have been delighted to see this dear friend, but she had just returned to LaGrange.

#### THE PRIMROSE TAPESTRY MILL

The person who lingers persistently in one's memory after a visit here is "Dad" Holden, the superintendent—or "chief cook and bottle washer." Everybody calls him "Dad," and he tries to fill that role for all in his mill. He says that no mill in the entire textile industry has as fine and loyal operatives as those at Primrose, and they are just as extravagant in praise of Dad.

"Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" were luncheon guests of "Dad" at Oak Tree Cafe, in Rome, Friday, July 7th, and also received a pretty souvenir gift—a dresser scarf, made at the mill.

A large warehouse is being erected and various improvements are being made in the mill. The future looks bright for Primrose. Twenty more looms are being added.

### LINDALE, GA.

PEPPERELL MFG. CO.—EFFICIENCY, COURTESY, GOOD WILL AND HEARTY CO-OPERATION FLOURISH HERE

"The Pepperell Manufacturing Company invites you to make yourself pleasantly comfortable while awaiting an interview," says a little folder on the lovely table in the "waiting" room. And there are comfortable seats and plenty to read while you wait.

The little folder goes on to say: "If the delay appears to be inordinately long you will be told so, in order that you may return later if you have other engagements to meet in the meantime."

Now isn't that kind consideration? And the pretty girl at the information desk is right on the job; nothing indifferent about her. She's interested in helping one to get in touch with the right party, and on the dot.

So different to some places, where one sends in a card and gets no reply and just has to sit and wait and wait till patience is worn threadbare, and maybe after a second or third inquiry, is told that "He's out of town for a couple of days."

While looking over the many little pamphlets and folders, one is amazed to learn that Pepperell makes over 500 different kinds of fabrics. These range from Lady Pepperell sheets and pillow cases to part wool blankets, twills, chambrays, drills, jeans, khaki and similar products.

#### PERSONALITY BEDROOMS

More than 75,000 women have asked for the booklet, "Personality Bedrooms"—rooms that say just you. The secret is color, and "Lady Pepperell" sheets come in luscious colors and tints to suit either blondes or brunettes, and they will not fade.

Then there's a booklet showing how to use plain cloth, decorated in many ways, telling how to applique, paint, embroider, stencil, and tuft. One gets so interested in looking over these booklets that time flies, and you are called for your interview all too soon.

There never was and never will be another Captain Harry Meikleham. No man is closer to his people, and no man is better loved by his operatives. Captain Harry plays the role of father, brother or friend, as the case may call for, and his advice and counsel never fails to satisfy. It will be a sad day for Lindale when his work is finished.

### RUSTELL, GA.

#### CLARKDALE NEWS

It is well that any worker be allowed to report to the management any case of injustice. But a continual grumbler gets little sympathy. Each man must adjust himself. He may be a wizard at his work, but his attitude is more important. Team-work is everything. As in war, and in baseball, and in business, the best army, the best team-work, the best and most loyal organization wins the fight. A mill manager must depend upon his overseers, and they must be allowed to control their help. Otherwise, discipline breaks down, and chaos results. During the recent wave of unrest in the industry, when so many people decided they could do better somewhere else, the O N T Mill here has lost only 5 per cent of its workers, and many of these have tried to come back.

A contributor asks: "Has the Clarkdale Civic Club been kidnapped; and when will it be returned?"

Critics should realize that the club has in a few weeks organized and put out a fairly efficient baseball team, has built for the team a fenced home field with bleachers; has equipped two splendid tennis courts; has stocked the



kitchen with dishes, bought a radio-victrola; and held numerous parties and dances for its members. The club's officers are due a little summer rest, after completing, so soon, so much of its program.

The company posted notices in the mill that the mill hours beginning next Monday will be from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. for the first shift, and 2 to 10 p. m. for the second shift, and that for the 40 hours a week no worker shall receive less pay than has been received for 55 hours. Some work, not on productive machinery, will be done by a third shift, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Thus, many more people will be given employment. The new houses now being built are expected to take care of most of the present employees who wish to live at Clarkdale. The Saturday holidays for the next four months will be acceptable, we believe, to everybody.

Mr. John B. Clark, president of the Clark Thread Company of Georgia, was lately elected by the leading thread manufacturers of America, to be president of the Thread Institute, a new organization formed to assist in the formulation of a trade code.—*Clarkdale Bulletin*.

## SCOTSDALE, GA.

### A BUSY MILL AND FRIENDLY PEOPLE

Scottdale is a pretty mill village a few miles out of Atlanta and on the road to Stone Mountain. The red brick mill with grass-green window sash, frames and doors, shaded by tall and stately trees, makes a lovely picture.

The people are friendly and cordial, and though it had been around 15 years since my last visit, they had not forgotten me. Johnston McCorkle, superintendent, was a man I had never before seen, but he did not seem like a stranger. He is very likable and no wonder the employees spoke so highly of him.

W. P. Roseberry is overseer carding, assisted by L. J. Corbett; W. P. Carter is card grinder.

T. W. Johnson is day overseer spinning, with Mel Baldwin and H. J. Towns, section men.

B. J. Bodie is night carder and spinner, with Belvie Freeman and O. C. Nelson, second.

J. W. Jenkins is overseer weaving, with H. V. Martin, day second hand, and F. L. Brown at night; Mr. Jenkins and his family are great readers and especially like "Aunt Becky's" books; J. B. Garrett is tying-in man. He is an expert with carpenter tools, too, and has made some very fancy tool boxes with inlaid cover designs.

J. W. Hardy is overseer the cloth room; W. E. Shulenberg is master mechanic.

## BERRYTON, GA.

### BERRYTON COTTON MILLS

A lady from Berryton, a few miles out, was visiting in Summerville and learned that we were to spend the night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellenburg—carried the news back to Berryton—and thus brought about one of the nicest things that ever happened to us. After supper, W. C. Hardy, overseer carding, and A. E. Strange, overseer spinning, motored to Summerville to invite us over to Berryton—a place we never knew how to find, as the road map does not show it—shame to say.

We were agreeably surprised to find such a lovely place hidden away from sight till you get right in it—a

quiet, peaceful, restful place, magnificent trees, pretty lawns, and everything as clean as a pin.

This mill has 18,000 spindles and produces 80,000 pounds of yarn per week.

There's a community house, four churches, a school of seven grades, and a fine set of operatives. High School pupils motor to Summerville.

H. Bradford is general manager; T. B. Reynolds, superintendent, and a real live wire.

In Mr. Hardy's department, the card room, the following are among those who believe in keeping up with things and they read our paper: D. W. Koonce, second hand; Woodrow Wilson, head card grinder; Charles Young, card grinder; G. S. Waits, section man.

A. E. Strange, spinner, has J. O. Dendy, as second hand; L. A. Hudson, master mechanic; James Hudson, engineer; Arnold Hudson, night engineer; Tommy Reynolds, day machinist, and H. D. Dean, night machinist.

In days gone by this mill was called Raccoon, this being the name of the creek on which it is located.

When Mr. John Berry bought it and became president, the name was changed along with many other improvements. Mr. Berry has done a great work here, and has given his people continuous employment through the past three trying years. If we make no mistake, he is the brother of Miss Martha Berry, of the famous Martha Berry School, at Rome, Ga.

We were delighted with all we saw and heard in Berryton, and thank Messrs. Hardy and Strange for inviting us to visit there.

## SUMMERVILLE, GA.

### SUMMERVILLE COTTON MILL

On arrival here we asked for an old-time friend, A. J. Ellenburg, who 15 years ago was our Mill News correspondent and stand-by. Was glad to find him still on the job, and as full of fun as ever.

He has a lovely home and surroundings, a charming wife and two beautiful daughters—both graduates. "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" were royally entertained one night in this hospitable home.

J. A. Pullen is overseer carding, with J. H. Pollard, day second hand, and Paul W. Pullen, night second hand; W. E. Cohen, card grinder; Mr. Pullen has been here 20 years.

A. J. Ellenburg, overseer spinning, has been here 23 years; his brother, E. H. Ellenburg, is day second hand; L. G. Gains, section man; C. T. Webb, night second hand.

J. A. League is overseer weaving, with W. E. Glenn, day second hand, and Wiley Parker, night second hand; D. F. Parker, second hand in slashing; O. O. Newsome is overseer cloth room, and W. G. Newsome, second hand. C. E. Hawkins, dyer, and O. R. Fletcher, master mechanic.

Mr. Montgomery, who used to be superintendent, has retired, and has a lovely home two miles out—beautifully landscaped, and a real show place.

L. C. Turner is now superintendent, assisted by J. B. Cummings.

The nicest cotton summer suits we have seen anywhere, and the most reasonably priced, are made and sold here in a big packing house back of the mill.

Thousands and thousands of suits have been sold this season by wholesale and retail. The suits are white, cream, tan and dark gray—the last enough like wool to make a sheep bleat.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**COTTON MILL**  
For Sale at 10% of Cost  
8500 Spindles  
260 Looms  
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine  
Brick Buildings  
Good Tenant Houses  
Low Taxes—Good Location  
A Bargain  
For further information communicate G. F. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder. Have had long experience as superintendent and can furnish fine references. Address "B. W.," care Textile Bulletin.

### Cotton Mill For Sale

16,000 spindle yarn mill at Wake Forest, N. C., offered for sale at the Court House in Raleigh at 11 a. m., July 27, 1933. Don P. Johnston, Receiver, Royall Cotton Mills, Inc.

WANTED—A first class card grinder. None but a good one need apply. Must be sober and willing to work. Good job for right man. "R. R.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as weave room overseer, or superintendent. Good references. Write J. P. Mc., care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Top rolls, steel rolls—Whitin Machines rings, spindles, and eight Saco-Pettee drawing frames. I. D. Waggoner, Asheboro, N. C.

**MILL TREASURER AVAILABLE**  
Treasurer of large northern mill now in liquidation is open for engagement. Considerable executive experience, corporation and cost accounting, preparing and control of budgets, corporation reports, bank loans, purchasing cotton and selling. For appointment and further details address "V.," care The Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as mill superintendent; 18 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving, mostly on colored work. Am thoroughly familiar with all departments of the mill. Can give good references. C. W. P., care Textile Bulletin.

### HUNTER'S TRAVELER

25—H. & B. 40" Cards.  
25—Saco-Lowell Cards, 1919.  
25—Whitin Spinning Frames, 3 1/4" Ga.  
160—E Model Draper Looms, 40".  
1—150 H. P. Boiler, steel cased.  
1—New Pin Lift Apron for Whitin 40" Hopper Feeder.  
1—B-C Stationary Tying-In Machine.  
**HUNTER MACHINERY CO.**  
610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Mechanical Engineer for 6-8 months' temporary employment. Able to take independent charge of designing and supervising the installation of a factory enlargement, including power house. State age, education, previous experience in detail, etc., picture and salary expected. Engineer, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as cloth room overseer or second hand. Experienced in sheetings, drills and colored goods. Age 33, strictly sober, best references. W. E. M., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Electrical Engineer for 6 months' temporary employment. Able to take independent charge of designing and supervising the installation of power and lighting of a factory, including power house and switchboard lay out. State age, education, previous experience in detail, etc., picture and salary expected. Electric, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. 21 years' experience in card room; 12 years as overseer and second hand. I. C. S. student; 35 years of age; sober, good references. Would consider night job. W. E. E., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Loom fixer, experienced on Stafford looms. Write A. W. Roper, Superintendent; W. H. Gibbs, Overseer Weaving, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On a reasonable basis, Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarn. 2080 spindles, Lowell machinery. D. L. Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

### June Mill Activity Is Heaviest Yet Recorded

Domestic cotton mill activity during June was the highest on record, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Cotton mills ran at 125 per cent of the average operations in 1922 to 1927, inclusive, as against 109 in May, 58 in June last year, 83 two years ago and 77 three years ago. The June, 1933, rate of cotton mill activity surpassed the previous high record of 120 in February, 1929, and in March and June, 1927. Since March of this year cotton mills have stepped up operations by 45 per cent, whereas they normally decrease their running by about 11 per cent during this period.

Mills in this country consumed 690,000 bales of cotton during June, according to the Exchange Service estimate, as against 621,000 bales in May, 322,000 in June last year, 454,000 two years ago and 405,000 three years ago. The previous June record consumption was in 1927, when 660,000 bales were used. At that time general business activity was at a high level and cotton prices were low as a result of the bumper 1926 crop.

At 690,000 bales June cotton consumption was the second largest on record for any month in the year, having been exceeded only in March, 1927, by a consumption of 693,000 bales. Despite the slightly larger monthly consumption, the daily rate of consumption in March, 1927, was lower than in June of this year, since there was more working time in March (1927, than in the past month. The daily rate of cotton mill consumption in June was 28,800 bales, as against 25,100 in May and 19,800 in March of this year. In June, last year, mills used 13,400 bales a day, two years ago 18,900 and three years ago 17,600.

### WE SPECIALIZE IN

## Textile Mill Forms Labels, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc.

To the wise use of our complete, modern equipment, which insures economy, we add the painstaking care of experienced craftsmen, careful supervision, prompt service, and a background of

*Over a Quarter Century of Knowing How*

Let Us Quote You on That Next Job

## Washburn Printing Co., Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin



# A Good thing to Remember



That Thirty-Two years of Experience enables us to render SERVICE to the Textile Industry that cannot be duplicated in the

Repairing, Overhauling, Dismantling and Erecting of Cotton Mill Machinery

*We solicit your inquiries*

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**

Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled, Repairers, and Erectors of Cotton Mill Machinery

P. S. MONTY,

Vice-Pres. and Sec.



## Reach faster production through superior rings!

It is today recognized that spinning and twisting machinery speeds are held down by the limitation of the traveler-and-ring combination. Give serious thought and study to this production "bottleneck"! In your search for high-speed rings, note particularly the dimensional accuracy, even hardness and new high polish of DIAMOND FINISH Rings—our sole product for 60 years.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**



**DRONSFIELD'S PATENT  
"ATLAS BRAND"  
EMERY FILLETING**

"The New Flexible"

Stocks in  
all the leading  
Mill Centers

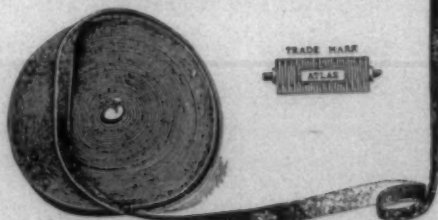
"Needs no Damping"

The Standard  
Card-Grinding  
Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world over like

The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS



Sole Agents for Dronsfield's Machinery for U. S. A.:

**JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS, Inc.**

250 Devonshire Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

## PRINTING

*All Kinds of*

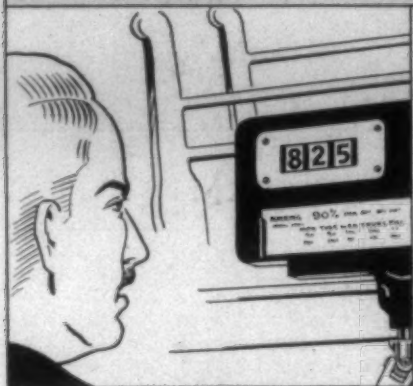
**MILL and OFFICE  
FORMS**

DAVID CLARK, *Owner*

**WASHBURN  
PRINTING  
Company**

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

## HOW WE INCREASED THE QUALITY and QUANTITY OF OUR WEAVE . . . . .



### *I was bothered . . . .*

We were running sheetings. Production was off about 5 to 10%. One loom in every weaver's section was at a standstill most of the time. There were a lot of broken ends. Reedy cloth and excessive cuts of seconds too. Frankly, I didn't like it—it was expensive.



### *I met an Old Friend*

He was one of the most successful superintendents I'd ever known. So I told him my story. Right away he asked me what kind of reeds I was using; I told him. He advised a reed with more air space; said that the Emmons people would give me exactly what I needed.



### *I was still Skeptical*

I thought all reeds were alike; that there couldn't be much difference. But one day a letter came. It told about Custom-Made Reeds—reeds to fit the Fabric. We needed reeds anyway so I thought I would try them—just enough to equip a section.



### *I had forgotten them*

After we put them on the looms I forgot about the reeds. One day the second hand came to me. He was enthusiastic—said we were getting a better "cover"; that the weave looked fuller. I found he was right. The knots and slubs were passing thru without stopping the loom.



### *What a Difference!*

You should see our production records now. What a difference those Emmons Reeds have made. No more reed marks; no uneven warp spacing; less second quality cloth—a lot better "cover." And do those reeds take punishment? You ought to try them yourself and see.

## Better Control of Production

You can control production better by using a reed built to fit the weave. There is one *best* construction. You can get it by specifying Custom-Made Reeds, whether it is Air Space up to 60%; or Greater Strength of Dent Built-In. Just tell us what you are weaving; what your requirements are. We will build-in accuracy of spacing—accuracy to fit the fabric; accuracy that *lasts*. Get better Quality and Quantity of Production by using Emmons Reeds. Try 50 or 100 now.

# EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.

Lawrence, Massachusetts